The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Mixtures of velvet and silk are fashionable for winter dresses.

—The Washington *Chronicle* calls Mr. Tilden "Old-man-afraid-of-his-taxes."

—Mary Ash is said to have died in New York, a few days ago, on her hundredth birthday. "Ashes to ashes."

—"What these niggers want," said a Florida man, "is education." Then he picked up his shotgun and started.

—The hat store men are working like beavers to-day. To them the election time is the most hat-rack tive period of the year.

—Buffalo Bill, as a rifle shot, don't appear to be a success, he having made only eighteen out of a possible thirty-five at Rochester.

—Cora Cheesman, aged twenty-seven, after a quarrel with her husband yesterday morning, shot herself, inflicting a wound pronounced fatal by the physicians.

—The Danbury *News* man has made, in Boston, his first appearance as a lecturer. The reporters say that his description of travel in England was humorous, but it did not cause uproarious laughter.

—The Exhibition has advanced another notch upon the scale. The attendance has now surpassed that of the Vienna Exhibition, and is rapidly advancing toward the exceptionally high numbers of the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

—Cashier Heywoods are not to be found everywhere. An Iowa County Treasurer, unmindful of the noble example set him at Northfield, Minn., opened his safe on Tuesday night, and placed its contents at the disposal of masked robbers.

—The tidal wave of financial distress has reached the region in which the Garden of Eden is supposed to have been located, and is acknowledged to have had a wholesome effect in diverting the people's thoughts from the untimely fall of Adam.

—Joaquin Miller has been writing a play for McKee Rankin. Now let Henry Ward Beecher write a play for Oliver Doud Byron, and then it will be Walt Whitman's turn to write a play for Matt. Morgan's troupe.—*St. Louis Times.*

—In the Spanish bull ring *picador* is the chap who stirs up the animals, and the *matador* is the fellow who "pinks" them. In America there is neither *matador* nor *picador*, but there is a Bob Ingersoll who answers the purpose of both.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

—The *News* man says, "It is not generally known, but the editor of the *News* once took music lessons on the piano. He finds a melancholy pleasure to this day in going to the cemetery and sitting on the graves of the family who lived next door and thinking of their vivacity."

—A young man, nineteen years of age, named O. E. Moser, of New York, was so charmed by the appearance of a lady whom he met at his father,s residence for the first time on last Friday, that he became temporarily insane from love, and behaved with so much violence that he was placed in confinement.

—Troy now comes to the front with the champion tramp of the period. He was educated in Germany, kept a drug store in New Orleans, worked as a stevedore in Dubuque, helped to build an Illinois railroad, picked part of last year's peach crop in Delaware, and is now ready for a job at most anything that may turn up.

—Mr. Holman, of Indiana, one of the recognized leaders of the Confederates in Congress, is defeated by Gen. Browne by a majority of 250. Two years ago he was elected by a majority of 2,500. We have an idea that Mr. Holman does not feel like shouting for Blue Jeans. Gen. Browne was beaten for Governor, four years ago, by Mr. Hendricks.

—Politics make curious changes. Only a few weeks ago there was nothing too severe for the Democratic journals of South Carolina to say of Chief Justice Moses. Now that this distinguished light of the bench has taken occasion to shut his eyes and to say that he sees no armed men in the State, the same journals allude to him with immense respect as the "venerable Chief Justice." It must amuse Moses and hike tribe somewhat.

—A correspondent of the New York *Times* who had been roughing it with Crook, concludes his last letter with this feeling observation: "That General Crook is fully able to carry out his ideas in regard to the Sioux, I entirely believe; but, at the same time, I don't hanker after accompanying him in the execution of his plans. I am inclined for the future to applaud General Crook's methods of Indian campaigning from the safe distance of New York."

"The Marquis of Tweeddale, whose death is announced, saw mighty changes in his long career. When he was born there was no President of the United States; he had survived seventeen. France in his childhood was a monarchy; it is now a republic Germany was disunited; it has grown to be a great Empire. Italy was a 'geographical term;' it has become a Nation. There were also great strides backward during his lifetime. Spain and Turkey turned their faces away from a progressive civilization."—*New York Tribune.*

—The *United Presbyterian* thus dips into politics: "It is time people were making up their minds as to how they will vote. This is a Christian duty. No man has a right to neglect it. We do not exaggerate when we say that the present is a great crisis in our history. Finance, civil service, citizenship—these are all important questions to be debated and determined at the ballot, and there is the greater one of fidelity to the momentous interests involved in our constitutional amendments upon the supreme principles of liberty and human rights. It is inexcusable indifference which slights these weighty considerations.

A FATAL FIGHT.

A Battle Between Tramps and Drunken Coal Miners—Two of the Former and One of the Latter Killed.

PORT RICHMOND, PA., October 14.—A sanguinary conflict between a number of tramps and drunken miners occurred this morning near Shamokin, in the Northumberland coal region. The fight lasted several hours, and resulted in the death of three participants—Nick Taylor, Joe Lardner and Geo. Gondy. The two former were tramps, and the latter a miner, who was until recently employed at one of the collieries of the Mineral Run Mining and Railroad Company at Sunbury. Some strikers from one of the mines in the district were also engaged in the riot. One of these, John Dugan, otherwise known as "Big Bully," was thrown over an embankment along the Shamokin branch of the Northern Central railroad, and instantly killed by a passing train. Dugan was literally cut to pieces, the whole train of ninety heavily loaded coal cars passing over him. After the fight some of the party went to another part of the region near the Schuylkill county border, and committed numerous acts of violence.

SOUTH CAROLINA AFFAIRS.

Interview Between Gen. Ruger and Gov. Chamberlain — The Peace to be Preserved at the Polls.

NEW YORK, October 15.—A special to the *Times* from Columbia, of the 14th, says: Gen. Ruger, commander of the Department of the South, arrived in Columbia this morning. He had a long consultation with Gov. Chamberlain and with the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, and assured them both that as far as it was in his powers he would secure in South Carolina a fair and honest election. He would protect Democrats and Republicans, but the three or four companies of regular troops now in South Carolina could only be used to prevent open warfare and enforce the laws of the United States. Gen. Ruger has conveyed to Gen. Wade Hampton, the Democratic candidate for Governor, the information that if there are any Democratic negroes who fear violence at the hands of Republican colored men, he will do his best to protect them. At the same time, however, he will do everything in his power to stop the Barnwell and Aiken outrages, and secure to all negros the rights which are guaranteed to them by the National Constitution.

THE ELECTIONS.

OHIO.

CINCINNATI, October 14.—The Hamilton county official vote is as follows: First District, for Congress, Sayler, Democrat, 14,144; Force, Republican, 13,474. Second District, Banning, Democrat, 14,133; Matthews, Republican, 13,705. For Sheriff, Wallace, Democrat, 28,009; Taylor, 27,941. County Clerk: Bernard, Democrat, 27,966; Kiehborth, 27,871.

ARKANSAS.

LITTLE ROCK, October 14.—The official count of the State election, completed to-day, shows a total vote of 108,604, Miller, Democrat, receiving a majority of 33,992 over Bishop, Republican.

INDIANA.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 15. — Returns from all counties in the State have been received. Williams' majority is 5,494.

Domestic Infelicity.

COLUMBUS, October 14.—The suicide of Frank W. Dechler this afternoon by shooting himself through the heart, in the presence of his wife, was brought about by domestic infelicity. A coroner's jury failed to develop any new facts.

SECOND EDITION

FOREIGN NEWS.

The War in Turkey.

Russians Flocking to the Aid of Servia.

The Situation Assuming a Very Serious Aspect.

TURKEY.

Montenegrins Fighting for Christian Liberty.

CETTINGE, October 14. — Montenegro official journals declare that Montenegro will not accept either an armistice or peace except in concert with Servia, because Montenegro, like Servia, is bound to continue the war until the liberation of the Christians is accomplished.

BELGRADE, October 14.—Fifty Russian officers, some of whom have held high positions on the Russian staff, arrived yesterday.

Italian Regrets.

VIENNA, October 14.—The Italian ambassador in this city has been instructed to express the regret of his Government for the chauvinistic, boastful and warlike language of some Italian newspapers.

LONDON, October 14.—A Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphs that in consequence of the Porte's conciliatory attitude, the proposition in regard to an armistice will receive unanimously favorable receptions.

The Proposed Armistice.

PARIS, October 14.—Russia rejects the six months' armistice decided upon by Turkey, and demands afresh that a six weeks' armistice should be imposed upon the belligerents, the proposal originally made by England to Turkey.

VIENNA, October 14.—None of the Great Powers have yet given their consent to the conditions of the armistice proposed by Turkey. Russia awards the Turkish reference to the influx of foreign volunteers as a direct indictment of her policy. Prince Milan has informed several foreign representatives at Belgrade that the conditions of the armistice which refer to Servia cannot be taken into consideration.

BERLIN, October 14.—All the powers except Russia have received the Turkish armistice proposal favorably.

Reinforcements for Servia.

PARIS, October 15.—A special to *Le Temps* from Servia states that five hundred Russians arrived at Belgrade on Friday last.

Bilk Besieged.

LONDON, October 16.—A telegram from Zara reports that 40,000 insurgents, under command of Pauloritch, have been besieging Bilk since Friday. Tacher Pasha, with reinforcements, has gone to relieve the place.

The Feeling in Russia.

BERLIN, October 15.—A dispatch reports that a semi-official statement from St. Petersburg declares that the Porte's proposal of a five months' armistice is regarded by the public as merely an attempt to checkmate Russia, and evade guarantees for the proper treatment of Christians by the Porte, and does not secure peace. Such proposals only cause irritation. The Government is solicitous to give the interest of peace precedence over the sympathies of Russians for their menaced coreligionists. A favorable reception of the proposals by Russia is impossible in consequence of the increass of popular excitement at the language of the English press, which has of late been distrustful and jealous of Russia. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says hopes are entertained of averting a veto by England of intervention in Turkey by dividing into zones the districts to be occupied by the forces of the powers.

Russia's Policy Condemned.

The *Times*, in a leading editorial, says: The conduct of Russia is uncertain that if Turkey does not accept the proposals of the powers, Russia will intervene. The crisis is an anxious one. We seem to have reached a position in which six weeks will decide an issue of more moment to Europe than any which has arisen since the great wars at the commencement of the century. Russia's refusal of a five months' armistice is to be condemned, but the Porte would be extremely unwise to refuse a shorter armistice. The Turkish rulers have, we fear, determined not to yield much more, and Russia may soon be with the storm she has raised. It is not too late to keep Russia back. If any country can thus save the world from a tremendous war, it is Germany. She has the power to compel acceptance at least of a truce. It depends on Prince Bismarck whether that power is to be used. Let him only say that Germany will not permit Russia to plant herself on the Danube, and the Czar will find means to stop the Sclavonic enthusiasm which is carrying him and the whole world to war. No State has more at stake than Germany. The occupation of Bulgaria by Russia would make the Danube from its mouth to Belgrade a Russian stream. To keep the navigation of that stream free is as much a necessity for Germany as for Austria. By a single word Bismarck may save Europe from calamities compared with which those of his own wars seem slight. His responsibility is as great as his power.

Turks Repulsed

A dispatch to the *Daily News* from Belgrade says the Turks have crossed the Drina. It is reported that they bombarded Loznitza, but were driven back. Skirmishing is in progress in Bosnia, where the insurrection is spreading, and the Turks have sent additional troops to that province.

In Favor of Peace.

LONDON, October 16.—The *Standard's* Vienna correspondent says the Turkish statesmen favor peace, but not with dishonor. The majority are agreed that if the foreign pressure becomes intolerable the independence of the Government, they might prefer separate terms with the Turkish arch-enemy—Russia.

The *Standard's* Belgrade dispatch announces that Gen. Kaumeraeff is on his way to St. Petersburg on a mission from Gen. Tchernayeff.

SPAIN.

Sails for Cuba.

SANTANDER, October 15.—Gen Martinez Campos sailed to-day for Cuba. He was accompanied by Generals Prendergast, Casola and Cortigo.

SKIRMISH WITH INDIANS.

One Soldier Killed—A Camp of Hostiles Discovered.

OMAHA, NEB., October 15.—An official telegram from Fort Laramie to-day confirms a dispatch from Cheyenne last night relative to the engagement of Sergeant Parker in command of a company of the Second cavalry, with Indians yesterday, but places it at the head of Richard creek. Private Tasker was killed and left on the field. It also states that Jules Roofey, a ranchemman, has come into that post, and reports finding a camp of Indians down in the Platte about twelve miles from Fort Laramie. He found several hundred pounds of fresh meat in the camp and the scalp of the man killed on Rawhide a few days ago. Roofey and Jarvis have lost thirty head of horses in the past few days. Capt. Egan went out last evening to find this camp, if possible. The telegraph line is down west of Fort Laramie—supposed to have been cut by Indians.

A Shooting Mystery in New York.

NEW YORK, October 14.—The reported shooting yesterday of Mrs. Cora Cheeseman by herself is becoming a subject of public interest. Early this morning the Coroner visited the bedside of the wounded woman, and found a strange lady attending her. Mrs. Cheeseman, who had spent a very bad night, was considerably excited, and more than ever refused to make a sworn statement to the Coroner as to how she received the wound. The Coroner, finding he could obtain no statement from the patient, turned his attention to the strange lady, and elicited from her that she was a friend of Mrs. Cheeseman, had come from Lynn, Mass., in answer to a telegram sent on Thursday night, informing her Cora had been murdered and that she should come on at once. This dispatch is signed "Cora." The coroner questioned a lady in the parlor adjoining the room in which Mrs. Cheeseman was lying. When the latter saw the coroner speak to her friend she called her to her bedside and forbade her to make any further statements. Thus baffled in all his efforts, the coroner applied to the superintendent for his official assistance, as the case, since the contents of the telegram are known, has become more mysterious than ever. The condition of Mrs. Cheeseman is very precarious. Nothing has been seen of or heard from the husband of the wounded woman.

The Snow.

NEW YORK, October 15.—Snow fell here this morning. At Providence, R. I., there were two inches of snow at Boston three inches, and a slight fall at Washington. Reports come from East and West of slight snow squalls.

THE CARNIVAL OF CRIME.

Triple Murder in Maine—Arrest of the Suspected Criminal.

BOSTON, October 14.—News of a probable triple murder has just been received from Bucksport, Maine. The victims are an aged man, named Trim, his daughter, Mrs. Thayer, and her little girl. Trim's house and buildings were burned last night. His charred remains were found in the debris of the carriage house. A bloody trail was found leading from the house to the rear of the barn, and it is supposed that Mrs. Thayer and her daughter were murdered and the bodies dragged to the barn, though they have not been found. Mrs. Thayer was known to have eight hundred dollars in the house, and plunder is supposed to have been the incentive.

LATER.—The community is intensely excited, and this morning turned out *en masse* to investigate and secure the murderer. Blood stains found on the road, a broken comb, some hair and other indications pointed to a struggle at that point, and by blood spots the trail was followed to the barn. During the afternoon the charred remains of Mrs. Thayer were taken from the debris of the barn. The body of the child has not been discovered, though it is believed she was also murdered. She had been visiting a neighbor, and started home at 8 P. M. Since then nothing has been heard of her. The body of the old man was first found in the ruins of the carriage house. The murder was undoubtedly deliberately planned, and the building burned with the expectation of concealment. The citizens scoured the country, and late this afternoon arrested at Hampden Frank Lambert, against whom, it is said, the evidence is very strong. The feeling against him is intense, and it is thought probable he will be lynched before morning, capital punishment having been abolished in the State.

Business Failure in Chicago.

CHICAGO, ILLS., October 14. — Frank Sturges & Co., metal and tin plate merchants, known also as the Chicago Stamping Works, located at 72 to 76 Lake street, suspended a few days ago, and to-day their failure is announced. Their liabilities are $400,000 to $500,000, and the assets are comparatively insignificant, being chiefly encumbered real estate. Their creditors are almost exclusively eastern men.

BREVITIES.

····The Chamber of Commerce holds its usual weekly session this afternoon.

····Mr. Thomas Hunter was last evening reported out of danger by his physicians.

····Mrs. Rouse, who resides in Rochester, had her pockets picked of $22, in Allegheny on Saturday.

····It commenced snowing about one o'clock yesterday morning, and the flakes descended at intervals during the whole day.

····A special session of Select Council will be held this afternoon, to consider the ordinance in relation to the compromise railroad bonds.

····The Pennsylvania Baptists hold their annual convention to-day in the Fourth avenue church. It will be followed by a series of evangelistic meetings.

····James Lavelle and Peter Dillon fell over an embankment on Locust street, near Chestnut, Saturday morning. Lavelle had both arms broken, and was taken to Mercy Hospital. Lavelle was only slightly hurt.

····During the passage of the torchlight procession, Saturday evening, either a rocket or a pistol ball was shot into a window of Reichenbach's bottling establishment, on Smithfield street, near Seventh avenue. A pane of glass worth $40 was destroyed.

····Mrs. Anderson, of Sewickley, was endeavoring on Saturday afternoon to carry a bucket of coal up the stairway from the cellar when she fell back with such force that her back-comb was driven into her head, inflicting injuries of a very serious character.

····Henry Myers was driving down Mt. Washington road in a buggy about ten o'clock last evening, and turning the corner too suddenly he was thrown out of the vehicle, and received a number of severe cuts on his head and face, besides internal injuries. He is not seriously hurt, however.

····The Eighth ward Republican club was parading down Seventh avenue Saturday evening a brick was thrown into the crowd, when near Fountain street, striking one of the members of the club on the forehead, inflicting a severe wound. The man was taken into a drug store near by and his wound dressed.

····The number of foreign born citizens naturalized in this county between August 1st last and the 7th instant was 2,103. Of these 683 passed through the United States District Court, 160 through the United States Circuit Court, 93 through the Quarter Sessions Court, and 1,187 through the Common Pleas Courts.

····The item published in the GAZETTE on Saturday morning in relation to the attempted shooting of Mr. Geo. T. Oliver was incorrect in so far as that gentleman is concerned. Otherwise the paragraph is correct in what occurred. It was another gentleman, an Alleghenian, whom the Democrat endeavored to perforate.

····Mrs. Sophia Smith, residing at Millvale borough, took a dose of poison Saturday morning, from the effects of which she died a few hours afterward. She was addicted to the use of strong drink and had been indulging freely for several days. The Coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of suicide by poison was rendered.

····An occurrence which might have proved a riot had not the officers interfered took place on Seventh avenue on Saturday night. Democratic and Republican paraders met on the avenue near the intersection of Fountain street, and got into a quarrel. Several pistol shots were fired, but the police coming up quickly prevented any further trouble.

····Mrs. Hamilton, seventy-three years of age, who had been living with her son near Shaner's Station, on the B. & O. Railroad, was found dead in a hay-loft on Wednesday last. The family were absent from home attending a funeral, and when they returned the old lady was found as stated. It is presumed that she had gone into the hay-loft to look for eggs, and while there had an attack of heart disease, to which she was subject. There was no inquest held.

····A thirty-acre lease on the J. I. Best farm, at Edenburg, was recently sold by the Goss Brothers to Mr. Enoch Hidden, of Philadelphia, for $30,000. There are four wells on the lease, producing altogether 60 barrels a day. Goss had already sold over $30,000 worth of oil from one of these wells. The Columbia Oil company has paid Jacob Hahn $45,000 for his water right and the Kiser farm just east of Harrisburg. The company recently bought the land from Mr. Kiser, paying $30,000 for it.

····George N. Greenawalt, a flagman on a freight train on the Pan-Handle Railroad, was run over and killed by being cut in two by coal train, at the Jones Ferry siding, South Side, about six o'clock Saturday morning. He was switching his train to the siding, and after turning the switch stepped on the main track just in front of a moving coal train. He resided on Basin alley, this city, to which place the body was removed and an inquest held, when a verdict in accordance with the above facts was rendered.

····A daughter of Mr. M. Leopold, a German gardener, living on the farm of Dr. Presley, near Bridgeville, Chartiers Valley Railroad, was instantly killed Saturday morning. Edna and her brother were going to market about one o'clock, and when a short distance from Dr. Presley's the horse became unmanageable and ran deliberately over the bank. The girl fell underneath the horse and her neck was broken. The boy was not much injured, but he was fastened under the wagon. The girl was about sixteen years old.

····A man giving his name as Col. Gilbert, was arrested on Saturday by Detective Rivers, charged with the larceny of, and sell to several Fourth avenue banks, bogus certificates of stock of the West Virginia Central Railroad. He had been in the city several days, but so far as learned did not succeed in passing with any of the stock. He claims that he received the certificates in course of trade, and thought they were genuine. He will be given a hearing to-morrow. Since his arrest Daniel Kane has made information against him for false pretenses, in obtaining board on the strength of these certificates.

····Robert Davis, a young man about twenty-two years of age, residing at Tarentum, with his parents, met with an accident Saturday evening which resulted in his death. He was out hunting and while climbing a fence with his gun in his hand, the weapon was accidentally discharged, and the contents entered his face and neck. His companions assisted him to reach home, but he was then very weak from loss of blood, and died in about fifteen minutes. Alderman Larkin, deputized by the Coroner, held an inquest upon the remains, when a verdict in accordance with these facts was rendered. He was the principal support of aged parents, who are now left childless, his only brother having been drowned in the Allegheny river about a year since.

PERSONAL.

···Hon. Wm. H. Graham was one of the torch-bearers in the Republican procession in Allegheny on Saturday night.

···Mrs. Mary Bynon Reese and Mrs. M. McC. Brown, of Ohio, delivered addresses yesterday afternoon before the Temperance Alliance.

···Mr. James Taylor, of the Ninth ward, has announced himself as an Independent candidate for the Legislature from the Third district in opposition to Peter Zern.

POLITICAL LIGHTS.

Grand Demonstration of Torch Bearers.

Allegheny City Ablaze—Over Eight Thousand Allegheny County Republicans in Line.

The grandest display of the campaign was that of the Republicans in Allegheny city Saturday night. Notwithstanding the threatening aspect of the weather during the afternoon and early part of the evening, which it was feared would deter many from participating in the parade, there was a very fair turn-out of members of the several clubs in the cities and surrounding districts, and although there was no actual count made of the men in line, it is clearly within bounds to say that there were fully eight thousand men in line. The procession was timed at several points, and the least time required to pass any one of them, deducting the time for stoppages and gaps, of which there were but few and they were very short, was an hour and five minutes.

The houses along the route of procession were many of them handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated, and red fire was consumed at many points on the line with a recklessness that amounted to extravagance.

THE FORMATION.

The several divisions formed in the following order:

The North Side division on River avenue, Robinson and Lacock streets, the marching clubs taking the positions assigned them by the division marshals.

The South Side divisions formed on Carson street, South Side, and moved over the Suspension bridge to Water street, thence to Penn street, and thence to Allegheny City.

The Old City Division as follows: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Tenth wards on Sixth avenue, right resting on Wood street, facing west, and extending eastward on Grant street. The B. F. Kennedy, Russel Errett, and Grand Central clubs on Seventh avenue, right resting on Grant street, facing east. The Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, and Twenty-third wards, on Fifth avenue, right resting on High street, facing south.

The East End division, on Duquesne Way, east side, right resting on Sixth street, and when the divisions south of the Allegheny river were all in position, moved in the following order: South Side division, East End division, Old city division, down Sixth street to Suspension bridge, across Suspension bridge to Federal street; up Federal street, right resting on Church avenue.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession then took up the line of march in the following order:

Chief Marshal Megraw and staff, and carriage containing S. H. Geyer, Ex-Mayor Hugh S. Fleming, Geo. Bothwell and John McDonald, drawn by two splendid white Horses.

EAST END DIVISION.

Gen. Negley and staff.
Band of 12 men.
Swissvale club, Company A, 54 men.
Swissvale club, Company B, 36 men.
East End club, 75 men.
East End Central, 40 colored men.
Iron City Tool Works, wagon fantastically decorated, drawn by three horses.
Five large wagons containing boys and men holding banners with appropriate mottoes.
Seventeenth ward Glee Club, 16 men.
Seventeenth ward Club—Co. A, 82 men; Co. B, 52, men.
Sixteenth ward, 110 men.
Friendship Silver Cornet Band, 18 men.
Eighteenth ward Club, 48 men.
Lawrenceville Company, 80 men.
Sandy Creek Club, 130 men.
Verono borough, 60 men.
Twelfth ward (Pittsburgh) Club, 150 men in line.

SOUTH SIDE DIVISION.

Marshal Philip Hoer and Staff.
Twenty-sixth ward Club, 108 men.
South Side Independents, numbering 24 men, dressed in outlandish costumes.
Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth wards Club, numbering 75 men.
Great Eastern Band, from Temperanceville.
Young Men's club, 110 men.
Thirtieth ward club, 80 men.
Thirty-first ward club, 45 men.
B. F. Kennedy marching lcub, 90 men.
Chartiers township band of 10 pieces.
Chartiers township club, 52 men.
Mansfield Valley brigade—Co. A, 75 men, Co. B 35 men (colored).
West End battalion numbering 480 men preceded by corps of 50 axemen and fife and drum corps numbering 16 men.
A large wagon decorated, containing West End glee club, drawn by four horses.

OLD CITY DIVISION.

Great Western band, with sixteen pieces.
Colonel Hays and Staff.
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 60 men.
Twenty-third ward club, Pittsburgh, 103 men.
W. J. Matthews glee club.
Welsh club, South Side, 50 men.
Allegheny drum corps.
Third ward, Pittsburgh, 104 men.
Fifth ward, Pittsburgh, glee club.
Welsh glee club.
P. M. Snodgrass glee club.
Sixth ward marching club, 120 men.
Smoky City drum corps, 6 men.
Sixth ward Veteran club, 200 men.
Seventh ward club, 75 men.
Washington Infantry drum corps.
Fourteenth ward, 205 men.
Twelfth ward juveniles, 24 boys.
T. Spence Glee club.
Smoky city drum corps, 6 men.
Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 87 men.
Russel Errett marching club, 60 men; the flag carried by this club was the battle flag of Sickles' brigade in the war.
Pittsburgh drum corps.
Thirteenth ward club, 100 men.
Fourth ward club, 80 men.
Second ward club, 25 men.

ALLEGHENY DIVISION.

Marshal and aids.
Hobokenizing club, 45 men.
Union township club, 35 men.
S. Carr drum corps.
Millvale club, 90 men.
Allegheny Veterans, 48 men.
Allegheny Juniors, 60 boys.
Germania Brass Band.
Third ward, 75 men to each company of four companies.
T. M. Bayne vocalists, numbering 20 men.
Heath Zouaves drum corps.
Fourth ward club, 102 men.
Fourth ward juvenile, 25 boys.
Seventeenth ward, third precinct, 90 men.
Seventh ward, second precinct, 120 men.
Seventh ward Ku-klux, 25 men.
Duquesne drum corps.
Eighth ward club, 60 men.

ALLEGHENY WESTERN DIVISION.

A. P. Calhoun brass band.
W. C. Cook and staff.
Bellevue T. M. Bayne marching club, 75 men.
Masonic Brass Band.
Ninth and Eleventh club of 88 men.
Sixth ward club of 90 men.
Sixth ward juniors, 40 boys.
Second ward drum corps.
Second ward club, 125 men.
Twenty Indians, in four lines, averaging about six years of age, guarded by 8 men, four on each side of the platoon.
Drum corps, 12 men.
Boys in Blue, 75 men.
Fifth ward juniors, 50 men.
Drum corps of 8 men.
The Robinson Cornet Band of 18 pieces.
Fourth ward pioneers of two companies, numbering in all 200 men.
Reserve Silver Cornet band numbering 12 pieces.
T. M. Bayne Continentals, 60 men.

The Grand Central battalion brought up the rear in fine style, with one hundred and fifty men in line, headed by the Sewickley drum corps.

ROUTE OF PROCESSION.

The column moved over the following route: Up Federal street to Church avenue, Church avenue to Shady avenue, Shady avenue to Chestnut street to Ohio street, Ohio street to Cedar avenue, Cedar avenue to North avenue, North avenue to Irwin avenue, Irwin avenue to Ridge avenue, Ridge avenue to east end of railroad bridge, and then countermarch along Ridge to Irwin, Irwin to North, North to Cedar, Cedar avenue to Ohio street, Ohio street to Federal street, Federal street to suspension bridge, where the parade was dismissed.

Although the route was a short one, a number of clubs after the counter-march on Ridge avenue fell out of line, and had an independent parade.

The display was the finest ever made on that side of the river. Good order prevailed, and the marching was equal to that of veteran soldiers.

A large number of banners were displayed in the line, and, as will be seen from the report, there was an abundance of music.

As will be seen, there were but few clubs outside of the two cities participating in the parade, the great mass of the men in line being from within Allegheny and Pittsburgh between the rivers. The turnout from the South Side was very meagre, which was explained by one of the marshals who said that the Republicans were afraid to leave their homes and come to this side of the river, when there was a Democratic procession over there.

A HORRIBLE MURDER.

A Butcher's Brains Beat Out in West Deer Township—Finding of the Body —His Partner Arrested for the Crime —Full Particulars of the Affair.

One of the most horrible murders perpetrated in the county for some time, was brought to light last Friday.

About half-past 11 o'clock in the forenoon of Friday, Mr. Frederick Crawford, a young farmer, was riding along the Kittanning road, in West Deer township, about four miles from Bakerstown, when his horse shied and refused to go past the point. Looking around to see the cause for the horse's actions, Mr. Crawford discovered a trail leading in the direction of a ravine. He dismounted, hitched his horse to the fence, and commenced an investigation. He found clots of blood and bunches of human hair in the bushes, marks of bloody hands on the top rail of the fence, and other evidences of foul play having been done. Following up the trail, he was horrified to find the

BLOODY BODY

of a man lying in the ravine. The face was battered and bruised beyond recognition; the head had a terrible gaping wound on the top, where the skull was broken open, and the brains had oozed out. Back of the left ear was another wound, the skull being completely crushed, and over the left eye he had evidently been struck with a stone, completely crushing in this part of the forehead. The scalp was bloody and in many places completely destitute of hair, where the murderous clubs had struck him. The man's hands were bruised and cut, his pants were torn and dirty, and all the surroundings gave evidence that a terrible struggle had taken place.

THE ALARM GIVEN.

Mr. Crawford immediately left the place and gave the alarm, and in a very short time a large crowd of eager, curious and horrified people had gathered at the scene. The search instituted immediately for the weapons with which the frightful deed had been committed, resulted in the finding of two large clubs covered with blood and hair, and a heavy stone similarly marked. The clubs were merely rough pieces of the limbs of a tree, with the bark still on them. They, together with the body, were removed after the inquest, which was immediately held by 'Squire McGill, to Beplar's Hotel, in Allegheny, and are now in the possession of the detectives. The inquest resulted in the finding of a verdict that the man, who was unknown, came to his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown. One of the witnesses, however, testified that he believed the remains to be those of Henry Schafer, a drover and butcher residing on Mt. Oliver, South Side. The man's pockets had been rifled, and turned wrong side out. After the inquest it was discovered that the supposition that the remains were those of Schafer, was correct.

SEEKING THE MURDERER.

The first intimation as to who was the murderer was received by 'Squire Magill between 12 and 1 o'clock Friday morning. At that time Mr. Schwab, a neighbor, called at the 'Squire's house and informed him that Henry Linkner, a partner of Schafer, and who was with him on Thursday, was stopping at Hart's tavern, six miles from the scene of the murder, with Schafer's horse and buggy, and his hat and coat. Linkner's story to the people at the hotel, was that Schafer had got lost from him, and that the horse and buggy, with the hat and coat in them, had overtaken him in the road, as he was driving a cow they had purchased. The 'Squire immediately recollected that he had noticed a man pass his house before the discovery of the murder, driving a cow in the direction of the city, while a horse and buggy followed leisurely a few rods behind him. When the 'Squire learned that Linkner had a cow at Hart's tavern he concluded that he was the man.

LINKNER'S ARREST.

In the morning (that is on Saturday) 'Squire McGill came into Allegheny and called at the Mayor's office, and found that Mr. Fisher, of West Deer township, had conveyed the intelligence before him, and Detectives Bowden and Scott were already on Linkner's trail. They learned he had stopped at the California House all night (having left Hart's tavern Friday morning), and that he had come over to the city market in this city Saturday morning. They at once repaired there where the man was pointed out to them and immediately arrested. When asked where Schafer was he said he had become lost from him, and then proceeded to tell about how the horse and buggy had overtaken him with the murdered man's coat and hat. He behaved cool enough until his arrival at Beplar's hotel, where the body of Schafer lay in the coffin. The two heavy clubs, covered with blood and hair, lay along side of it, and as soon as Linkner saw these he grabbed one up excitedly and flourished it around his head as though to try its force and then commenced to cry like an infant.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.

After Linkner had been taken to the Allegheny lock-up, he was examined and searched by the detectives. They found on the left knee of his pantaloons a large blood stain, and others on the right leg and on his vest. Detective Scott found in one of his pockets a pocket book with about $17 in it. While the examination was going on Detective Bowden noticed the prisoner take something from the pocket of the murdered man's coat, which had been placed in the cell, and try to slip it in his pants pockets, already searched. Demanding it from him, the prisoner reluctantly surrendered up another pocket book, which upon being opened was found to contain $100—one $20 bill, and the rest in $10 notes. The notes were stained with blood, and upon this being called to Linkner he at once showed great trepidation and fear and refused to say anything more.

CONFLICTING STORIES.

Mr. Schwab, who first informed Squire McGill of his suspicions, says that Linkner, riding in a buggy and driving a cow accosted him about dark on Thursday, after the murder, of course, at a point four miles distant from the scene of the crime, and requested to be directed to Hart's tavern, on the Kittanning road. Linkner on the other hand said in the lock-up that he got to Hart's tavern which is five miles across the country from Schwab's at dark. Linkner says that Schafer and he were riding in the buggy together and driving the cow, but that he got out of the vehicle and went ahead for some distance, and quite a while afterward the horse and buggy came after him and that Schafer's coat and hat were in the buggy. The hat was covered with mud, and had evidently been trampled upon the road. Further than this, the horse and buggy were seen with the prisoner about one hundred yards from the fatal spot at three or four o'clock, and it is supposed that the murder had then already been done. Besides Linkner told the detective that the blood on his clothes was from a bleeding finger, which he had hurt in a cow chase the night after the murder in the presence of two men, one of whom he named. This man, however, says that Linkner's finger was tied up when he came there.

REASONS FOR DOUBT.

It is but fair, however, to the prisoner to state certain circumstances that are calculated to throw a shade of doubt and experience for the Quakers. He liked to go to church unseen by any who knew him. His wife and family he idolized. The library, his own writings, and the vast collection of books and instruments that he leaves behind are of great value. With the exception of two years spent in Nashville, Tenn., he had lived in this city ever since he came to America. His wife is a daughter of Major John B. Butler, military storekeeper at the United States Arsenal in Lawrenceville. Besides her, he leaves a son and daughter, both grown. His funeral will take place on Monday morrow. The remains will be deposited in Allegheny Cemetery, in the family vault. Deceased was a life member of the Allegheny County Humane Society, with which he had been prominently identified ever since its organization. The society will meet this evening to take suitable action in reference to his death. Mr. Walter was in the sixty-fourth year of his age.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

HEINRICH BURKHARDT was arrested on the South Side, near Painter's mill, on Saturday night, on a charge of open lewdness. He is in the lockup awaiting a hearing.

JAMES WILLIAMS was on Saturday, by the Mayor, sent up for trial on a charge of the larceny of a coat from Jacob Ruch, and an enameled kettle from a store on Sixth street.

JOHN O'BRIEN called at the Mayor's office last evening and made an information against Mike Gulden, living on Canal street, for assault and battery on himself and wife. O'Brien alleged that Gulden kicked his (O'Brien's) wife, and very evidently put a French window over John's eye. Lieutenant Roger O'Mara was unable to find Golden and he was not arrested.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.—WHEREAS MY WIFE has left my house since October 11th, 1876, without any just cause, I forewarn all persons against trusting her on my name, as I shall not be responsible for any debt by her contracted.

GEORGE EBERHARDT.

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A large assortment of
Medium Priced Dress Goods,
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At $2 per yard. Warranted to give satisfaction.
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At $1.25 and $1.50 per yard.

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Cor. Sixth and Liberty Streets,
WILL OPEN
ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12th,
ONE CASE BLACK CASHMERES
At 75c per yard. A very great bargain.

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Cor. Sixth and Liberty Streets,
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A. W. CARSTEN & CO.,
Corner Sixth and Liberty streets. Bargains in Blankets, Flannels, Waterproofs and Housekeeping goods. Buyers of Dry Goods will find it to their advantage to examine our stock and prices. Samples sent on application.
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Official Paper of Allegheny County.

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MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1876.

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GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 109¾

It begins to dawn on the average Democratic mind that those solid returns from Georgia do not particularly help the cause they were intended to subserve. In a State that but two years ago had nearly 100,000 Republican votes, there ought to be a few left. To assume that there has been a political revival going on in Georgia, whereby all those people have been converted to Democratic faith, is a little steep. To claim that Republicans have become disgusted with politics in Georgia, and have suddenly stopped voting, does not come within the range of probability. Rifles and shotguns are great persuaders.

WE have no desire to repress the enthusiasm or efforts of either political party; but are inclined to back the suggestion made by one of our cotemporaries, that the money usually expended on torchlight processions be saved hereafter, and donated to the sufferers by the ZUG mill explosion. The displays have grown to be rival exhibitions, and have no influence whatever in controlling votes. It is simply a question which will make the largest display. Thus far, the odds have been with the Republicans, and will be, we judge, to the end. But in the face of a demand such as that of the ZUG mill disaster, the mere displays of politics should yield to the demands of humanity.

A FRIEND from West Virginia writes us, to express his disappointment that we did not carry the Governor in that State, and that an ex rebel should have been elected. Let him be encouraged. We gained a Congressman, which is worth to us as much as a Governor, and so reduced the Democratic majority as to furnish good grounds to "pick the flint and try again." Often local circumstances rule where a State or local ticket is put forward, while on the national ticket there will be a general rally. We therefore hope our friends in West Virginia will press the advantages gained thus far, and fight for victory in November. If there is any negligence or lack in their organization, at any point in the State or in any particular, let them remedy it. Make sure the joints of the armor, and then go forward to victory.

A CONGRATULATORY spirit is said to be a very desirable possession. If this is true, the Democratic National Committee is worthy of the honors of the day. For extracting comfort out of very adverse circumstances, it certainly deserves a premium. Seven State elections have recently occurred. Of these, Maine and Vermont went Republican with increased majorities. Colorado gave her maiden vote to the Republican party. Georgia went so solidly Democratic as to prove the wildest kind of fraud. In Indiana, while the Republicans lost the Governor, they gained three Congressmen, and carried the Legislature, despite the casting of large numbers of fraudulent votes. We would say that not only are these the substantial fruits of victory, but the popular vote indicates that Indiana will go Republican in November by a heavy majority. In Ohio we gained on last year's vote, and secured five additional Congressmen. Even in West Virginia we gained a Congressman. If out of all these Republican gains the National Democratic Committee find cause for congratulation, we say let them congratulate. It is, however, very much like whistling at a funeral.

THE importance of torchlight processions, as compared with careful, thorough organization, has been clearly illustrated by events in Ohio. Says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, in accounting for losses in some districts in Ohio, "The test of organization is not in carrying 9,000 torches in a procession, but it is in taking care of the polls on election day by compact, thoroughgoing, disciplined fighting committees, not afraid of hard words, or of brickbats, or of heavier weapons if necessary. The Republicans of Cincinnati were this time in the temper to be organized in this way, but they were not so organized. In more than one ward they stood meekly around the polls and saw repeaters at work, and the especial emotion that they indulged seemed to be surprise. They really did not think that men were wicked enough to do so!" In one ward, it says, "there were respectable Irishmen who were incensed against the Democratic candidate, BANNING, and had organized, determined to defeat him. They were at work for a while, and very effective, but long before night they were intimidated and gave up the struggle. This ward decently handled would have shown a Republican gain. It shows a Democratic gain greater than the majority of BANNING over MATTHEWS." We think our people are not overlooking the work of organization, but they should make it complete and thorough. The Democrats are doing it, on their side. They were very careful, this year to pay taxes for their voters, and have evidently gathered up all their available element. A close and vigorous looking after matters is what is now wanted.

INTELLIGENCE comes that the President and Secretary of War have determined to send enough troops into South Carolina, in obedience to the call of Governor CHAMBERLAIN, to enforce the authority of the laws. The policy of violence and murder has grown so decided that nothing short of this will answer. It looks as if the rebel element were preparing for the situation by arranging a system of pressure that will not be directly amenable to law. It is called by Southern Democratic papers the "preference system," and consists in organizing a system by which employment may be withheld from all who do not agree to vote for WADE HAMPTON. It also extends to the rental of land, and in this particular is a notification to colored men that, unless they vote the TILDEN ticket, they cannot rent land, cannot obtain work, and cannot sell to Democrats or purchase from them. It is ostracism in its worst form. It says to the negro, vote the TILDEN ticket, or starve, or leave the State. As an offset to this state of things, we have extracts from WADE HAMPTON'S speeches paraded in the Democratic press of the North, to the effect that he favors free speech and equal rights, and will insure them to whites and blacks alike, if elected Governor. This looks well, and yet some of his immediate partisans in Charleston adopted the following:

Resolved, That, rumors being current in the city that certain merchants in this ward are going to show their preference for the present Administration on the 7th of November next, the President of this Club do appoint a committee of three or five, the duty of this committee being to present the roll to every man in the ward for signatures, thereby giving to each one the opportunity of vindicating himself, and at the same time enabling the honest laborers for reform to discriminate between friends and foes, and that they report at the earliest possible moment.

Resolved, That this resolution shall apply equally forcibly to porters about stores and offices, carpenters, mechanics, barbers, butchers, hack-drivers, and in fact to every one who receives wages from the honest citizens of this ward.

In the face of all these facts it is at least proper that violence and murder should be suppressed in that State, and this the President has resolved to do.

THE CONFEREE SYSTEM.

The deadlock and dangers of defeat, attending the operations of the conferee system, this year, leads us to speak positively of this abominable system of securing nominations, where two or more counties are interested, and to urge its prompt abandonment. We do not mean that existing conferees should not complete their work,—the public is so late that they necessarily must. But this done, we hope the system will be abandoned forever. In several Congressional and State Senatorial districts, our chance to elect has been seriously imperiled by the delay in making nominations. And all this delay is directly ascribable to the conferee system. It would appear, indeed, as if this system were originated for the express purpose of preventing nominations. Three counties, for example, are embraced in one Congressional District. All have candidates, and each candidate selects three friends, pledged in honor to his support,—and thus the conferees are made up. Each set steadily casts its ballot for its particular candidate, —and thus they stupidly vote, day after day. It is often a question of enduring stubbornness which will come out best. Ultimately, as a rule, the candidates come to an agreement among themselves, and instruct their conferees, and so the affair is settled. Thus it is really an affair among the candidates, and nothing more. We repeat, that in several districts it is endangering our cause this year.

In place of the conferee system we would have an open convention, made up of delegates from the several counties comprising the Congressional or Senatorial district. The basis might be that of population, or an equal number from each county. That of population is fairest and would not operate against counties of small population. It has been in operation among the Eastern States, and has worked in a very satisfactory manner. There Congressional districts are as as clearly defined, and have as much community of interest as do counties here. Their conventions are conveniently located, and nominations are promptly and harmoniously made. Possibly, aside from the delay, the worst result of the conferee system, is the bad blood it engenders. Candidates, their conferees, and finally their friends become incensed at each other, and long continued feuds result. All this would be avoided by making nominations promptly and in open convention. The interchange of delegates, too, in conventions, and the fact that they are free to make such combinations as seem best to them, serve to unite all in a common cause. The asperities between candidates are promptly hushed by their respective friends, and the affairs of the district are kept harmonious. The entire tendency of the conferee plan, in the country, is to produce antagonisms and bad blood. It is, besides, complicated and stupid. We hope we have seen the end of it, with this year.

PRESIDENTIAL FIGURING.

Since the elections that were held on last Tuesday, there has been considerable interest among politicians in figuring out the probabilities in November. We do not indulge very largely in that kind of work, but as matters stand we give what strikes us as the probable outlook. We consider, as reasonably certain for HAYES and WHEELER, the following:

Colorado	3	Ohio	22
Illinois	21	Pennsylvania	29
Iowa	11	Rhode Island	4
Kansas	5	South Carolina	7
Maine	7	Vermont	5
Massachusetts	13	Wisconsin	10
Michigan	11	California	6
Minnesota	5	Florida	4
Nebraska	3		
Nevada	3	Sure for Hayes	182
New Hampshire	5		
New Jersey	8	Neces'ry to choice	185

Add Oregon, which is probably Republican, and we have the necessary number of votes. We include New Jersey, because all the indications favor the State going Republican. The State has almost invariably followed the lead of the Newark charter election, and it has passed into a political proverb, in that State, "as goes Newark so goes the State." Newark is heavily Republican this year, and this is the favorable omen. We leave Indiana out of the count, although we regard the State as certain to go Republican in November. Four years ago, with nearly an identical Democratic majority in October, as it gives this year, it gave GRANT 20,000 majority in November. We therefore count on it in November. Neither is New York counted in the list of Republican States, although even Democrats like Ex-Governor HOFFMAN regard it as sure to go Republican by 25,000 majority. Nothing but the most stupendous ballot box stuffing can prevent New York going Republican. The Democrats in Congress, last term, tried every possible means to have the supervisory election laws repealed, in order to clear the way for ballot box stuffing, but failed. Hence if the United States authorities are on the alert, we will prevent their schemes, and so save the States.

These may seem like sanguine anticipations, but the following facts, gleaned from another journal, sustain them: In the twelve years between 1860 and 1872 the Republican vote of New York increased 83,155. Between 1868 and 1872 it increased 26,000. It will this fall at the very least be 30,000 greater than in 1872, as extraordinary efforts will be made to poll the total strength of the party, which will carry up the vote for HAYES and WHEELER to 476,000. And if there shall be such a universal turn-out as occurred in Ohio and Indiana last Tuesday it will be 10,000 to 15,000 above these figures. But, estimating the vote at 476,000, can the Tildenites exceed their number by fair means? They must exceed their vote of 1872 by 84,000 to reach the poll of the Republicans. They have not got them. They may rake together 50,000, or even 60,000, more votes than they had four years ago, but that will not win the State. If they cite SEYMOUR'S vote of 1868, they must deduct the 30,000 spurious ballots. If they refer to TILDEN'S vote of 416,391, obtained in the "tidal-wave" year of '74, they must first subtract theretrom the 20,000 Liberal Republicans who helped them, but who are now enthusiastically supporting HAYES and WHEELER. All the talk of New York going for TILDEN against HAYES has been idle boasting. On Presidential years New York has been Republican since 1856, for a majority of its honest votes was cast for the Republicans eight years ago. The United States Supervisors of the Election will prevent a repetition of the wholesale frauds perpetrated at that time. With these facts before us, we remind our friends that hopefulness and effort are the two requisites of the times.

BUSINESS.

The list of business failures for the third quarter of 1876 is now published, and it is suggestive of varied and serious reflections. The heaviest quarter, as regards the number and extent of failures, was the first, and it aggregated 2,806 in number and $64,644,156 in amount. The lightest quarter in the year was the second, aggregating in number 1,794, and $43,771,273 in amount. The third quarter is of greater number than the second, but not materially different in amount. It is, in number, 2,450, and $47,857,371 in amount. In considering the above figures, two facts are to be borne in mind—that the failures in the third quarter are usually greater than in the second, and hence the increase is not in itself startling; also, that the improvement in business did not begin till the middle of the second quarter, and hence made no perceptible impression upon it. It will be noticed that the amount of liabilities involved in the third quarter do not exceed those of the second very materially. If the average liabilities are taken into the account, it will be noticed that they are less than the average for any quarter in two years, showing that the losses by debt, and the average of losses has been materially reduced. This indicates a sounder business basis as having been reached.

The circular points out, however, that the movement toward increased confidence has been fairly inaugurated, and that there are sound reasons for anticipating a business revival. The necessities of the people, particularly in the articles they drink and wear, are developing a particular line of trade. "There is not only a good deal to show we are nearer a prosperous condition, but there are many proofs that the lengthened depression has not produced general exhaustion. The healthy constitution of the commercial organization remains unimpaired, and it can well afford to wait for the fulfillment of the better promise that now dawns. We have suffered, it is true, but not organically; and therefore it may be fairly hoped, that when the better times arrive, the trade of the country will be found in a healthy condition, with the additional advantage of many lessons from the period of adversity through which it has passed. The vast majority of our merchants and manufacturers, though they have suffered heavily, have sustained themselves in spite of the altered conditions of business, and the general stagnation of trade. This power of resisting the continued strain has been the hopeful feature of the past, as it is now of the future, when there are indications, be they ever so slight, of improvement. Meantime, notwithstanding the reverses of those in trade, the great bulk of producers in agricultural regions have prospered. This vast body, upon whose prosperity must be based that of all others in this country, have been exceptionally favored. Good crops, bringing good prices, cheap freights, reduced cost of labor, and lower prices for all supplies, have largely increased their purchasing power, and placed them in a position comparatively independent of the adverse circumstances prevailing in other classes."

Another fact, incidentally mentioned in the report is, that we are in a more healthy business state, and better prepared for business revival than they are in any commercial country, except France and Belgium. Confidence and hopefulness are returning, and with these will come energy and effort. It is not to be expected that the evidences of advance can be very striking. Yet any progress whatever has in it the element of hope, and we regard what we have as full of encouragement and inspiration. In the list of failures, we are gratified to notice that Pennsylvania is not as badly involved as many other States. The failures during the past quarter in this State, including the city of Philadelphia, aggregate a trifle more than $4,000,000, only a little more than one-quarter the number of failures in New York,—city and State. We infer from this that the business of this Commonwealth is on a sounder basis than in several other States. We believe the evidence is growing in strength, that we are on the eve of a business revival, and that the country will soon be in the enjoyment of solid, and we hope, permanent prosperity.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IT is hard work and not a tidal wave which will elect the next President.

HORRIBLE thought! Perhaps some of those needed Indiana Republicans were talked to death.

BOTH parties are taking a long breath after Ohio and Indiana. But the great and final struggle will soon begin.

NEW JERSEY Republicans are quite exultant over the election at Newark, where the enemy were routed horse, foot, and dragoons.

IT has again been proved that it is easier to tell who has been elected Governor after the votes have been counted and declared.

AT a recent public performance in Richmond the appearance of the United States flag on the stage was greeted with a storm of hisses. Will Governor Kemper please explain?

THE Republican party has been accused of being fond of 4,000,000 blacks; but if a Democratic procession can get bold of only one fifty-cent negro it cheers him all along the line.

"PAPA," said a clergyman's five-year old boy the other day, "was John Calvin a Democrat or a Republican?" "Why, my son?" "Because, I heard you tell Mr.—what Calvin said about election." That boy will be found in Congress some day.

"AMONG the losses of the Tilden brothers during the war," says the Bennington, Vt., *Banner*, "was a cargo of medicines, captured while attempting to run the blockade into a Southern port. Tilden afterward sued the Government for its value, but lost his case."

THE Richmond (Va.) *Republican* says that at a recent public performance in that city the appearance of a United States flag upon the stage was greeted with a storm of hisses. An effort was made by a part of the audience to drown the hisses with shouts, yells, whistling, and stamping, and it was finally successful, though at times the result seemed uncertain.

A STAFFORD (Ct.) Republican family has a little bright-eyes who has a knowledge of the political situation. Being on a visit the other evening with her mamma, at her uncle's, she said, "Please I want to go to bed," to which her mother replied, "Well, wait till uncle has prayers." "Uncle have prayers!" exclaimed the child. "Why, I thought he was a Democrat!"

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, the accomplished editor and silver-voiced orator, is working manfully in the canvass. He sets an example which others of his class would do well to imitate. It is the reproach of the country that men of culture so frequently abstain from politics and confine themselves to eloquent jeremiands over party abuses which they take no steps to prevent.

THAT the veneering of Union sentiment with which the Confederate party has coated itself would peel off readily in the heat of victory becomes more evident daily. A Madison county, New York, Democratic orator was honest enough to say the other night that he accepted the term "Confederate," with all it implied, and that it would have been better for the country had Confederate officers borne rule in Congress for the last ten years.

THE return of the Democrats to national power is neither to be desired nor anticipated; but the nearer they sometimes come to so returning, the better for the country and for the Republican party. Even now the latter cannot afford to sit down and to fold its hands. A little negligence, a slight remissness, a trifle of over-confidence, and the present position might be unexpectedly reversed. In the States which have just voted, the Republicans are in excellent working order, well disciplined, alert, and enthusiastic; and in this their brethren of other States will do well to follow their example.

THE Republican gains of Congressman are a pretty significant rebuke to the soft-money tendencies of the last Congress. The two hard-money Democrats who stood out against the repeal of the Resumption act so long and finally surrendered, Payne of Ohio, and Haymond of Indiana, are both left at home. Landers, probably the worst inflationist in Congress, is also defeated, and Holman, the leading advocate of the repeal of the Resumption act, shares the same fate. In Ohio, Savage, Vance, Poppleton, and Hurd are replaced by men who will represent hard instead of soft money. The principal inflation gain is Gen. Ewing of Ohio, who is probably one of the ablest soft-money leaders.

THE Democrats will presently begin to understand that it is the same old fight over again, upon issues which have never failed to secure Republican victory against a Republican party strengthened by thousands of Liberals and Independents, who have at times opposed it. The dream of a "tidal wave" melts away. Disgust, disheartenment, conviction that defeat is inevitable, will take possession of Democratic minds in spite of all the boasts of leaders. Reform and the hard times were their strong cards, and they fail. It will not do for Republicans to be over-confident. They have a hard fight before them in this State. But it will be their own fault if they do not triumph.—*New York Tribune.*

NEW YORK politics are like the tides of the Bay of Fundy, which rise or fall seventy feet in the course of a few hours. There is no telling at what mark the water will stand at noon on any given day. A State whose politics flop and change at the rate of more than 100,000 votes in two years affords no secure basis for political predictions. The only thing in New York politics which has any approach to steadiness is a Republican majority, more or less large, in the rural districts, and a Democratic majority, always reliable, but more or less large, in the city. There is no other State in the Union whose elections are so "mighty onsartain." And it happens this year that the Presidential election will be decided by the vote of this exceptionally uncertain State.

NO ONE has more vigorously denounced "the South" and tried to revive hatred and suspicion in Ohio and Indiana than "gallant Ben Bristow." In one of his last speeches in the campaign he asserted that "no amount of pledges that the Democratic candidates for Congress can give" ought to be trusted; and that everything showed the Democratic party "capable of bringing about a solid South for the purpose of accomplishing by the instrumentality of power in Washington what they failed to accomplish in the war." This is pretty strong, for what the South failed to accomplish, as everybody knows, was destruction of the Union and perpetuation of slavery. Now, the joke lies just here: Mr. Bristow was the favorite Presidential candidate of many leading Southern and Southwestern Democrats in Washington last winter, and there was a time when his nomination by the Democratic party was a not entirely improbable event. He was believed to be a strong man to beat the Republicans with, and Western and Southern Democrats did not entirely give him up until his nomination by the Republicans at Cincinnati was planned and expected. He would have made it lively for the Democratic party.—*N. Y. Herald.*

AN OLD SINNER.

How Tilden Refused to Furnish Money to Bring Home the Dead Body of His Own Nephew.

The Laporte (Pa.) *Press and Standard* publishes a statement of Captain Edward Miller, of Elkland, which presents Samuel J. Tilden in a new light to our Sullivan county voters. If this story had been circulated without foundation, or if Captain Miller was an unknown man, we would not give any credence to it; but coming as it does from the lips of a well-known gentleman from the west of our county, a good soldier during the war, a man of recognized integrity, and one who would not stoop to furnish false intelligence, we cannot help but believe it:

It is damning evidence. Samuel J. Tilden stands out as one of the meanest men whom the late war has unearthed from their dens. With $8,000,000, with no family of his own, with a known income of $108,000, with a princely home with princely surroundings, this man, who pretends to have loved the soldiers, refused to give forty dollars to procure the body of his nephew for that nephew's wife.

A STATEMENT.

Oliver S. Tilden was the nephew of Samuel J. Tilden. He mustered into service on the 13th of June, 1861, as Captain of Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteers. Samuel J. Tilden opposed his going into the war, and used every effort to prevent him. Failing in doing this he insured his life for $1,000, to be paid to his family, which consisted of a wife and two children.

My name is Edward Miller; I enlisted at the same time that Captain Tilden died, and mustered in as a private. Was promoted First Lieutenant of Company B, Thirty-eighth New York Volunteers.

At the battle of Williamsburg I lost my left arm. After recovering from my wound I was put upon recruiting service in New York City.

Oliver S. Tilden was killed at Chantilly, September 1, 1862. At the request of his wife his body was disinterred, embalmed, and sent by express to me. The cost of this was $120. The officers of his regiment raised $80, and sent the body to me, writing at the same time that his uncle, Samuel J. Tilden, would pay the remainder. After the body came I went to Tilden and told him the circumstances. He was very indignant; said he had done all that he intended to do for Oliver; that he went into the war against his wishes, and that he would not be liable for any expenses. I told him that Mrs. Tilden had asked for the body, and that it was in response to that request that the officers had forwarded it. Mr. Tilden said that he did not care; that he was not responsible for that. I then asked him if he wished me to pay the $40. He replied that I might do as I chose about it. I paid the money out of my own pocket—not wishing to call upon the widow of Captain Tilden for it, who only had the $1,000 for her support. The money has never been paid to me.

EDWARD MILLER.

King William's Urbanity.

William, of Germany, went to a race in Alsace the other day and was right well received. He watches the race with unaffected eagerness, soliloquizes, and lifts his hand in deprecation as he perceives a lack of skill in horsemanship, and chuckles with glee at every funny incident. The people who are near enough to touch him—three little boys have absolutely clambered into the Imperial box—scarcely take their eyes off him, and are open in their admiration of his natural and homely bearing. How they cheer as he accepts with a few words of thanks the bouquet presented him by an Alsatian woman, and how they press anxiously against the scaffolding of the stand as he, German Kaiser and King of Prussia, hands the prize he has won to a shock-headed sheepish yokel who won one of the races, and how his fellow villagers did buzz around Frau Houbler to know what the Emperor had said to him. Every sentence that drops from the Emperor's tongue is repeated and treasured, and his fatherly, sympathizing tone must make a profound impression on humble folk unused to being addressed so politely. In answer to an address from the municipality of Weissenburg the Kaiser said, "I know you come to me with bleeding hearts. It is only natural, my friends; But I myself have have known vicissitudes, and bore up against them. Believe me, as an old man, time sets all things right. Time reconciles us to the greatest changes, and time, I am sure, will make you satisfied."

Indian Summer.

The halcyon period of our autumn will always in some way be associated with the Indian. It is red and yellow and dusky like him. The smoke of his camp fire seems again in the air. The memory of him pervades the woods. His plumes and moccasins and blanket of skins form just the costume the season demands. It was doubtless his chosen period. The gods smiled upon him then if ever. The time of the chase, the season of the buck and the doe, and of the ripening of all forest fruits; the time when all men are incipient hunters, when the first frosts have given pungency to the air, when to be abroad on the hills or in the woods is a delight that both old and young feel,—if the red aborigine ever had its summer of fullness and contentment, it must have been at this season and is fitly bears its name.—*John Burroughs; Scribner for October.*

One of Bob Ingersoll's Jokes.

General Noyes tells a good story on Bob Ingersoll, representing that gentleman's emphatic way of putting things:

Ingersoll and Blaine were at dinner together at a country hotel, and Ingersoll discovered that the butter was "strong." He called the servant and asked him if he could not get some that was better.

The waiter started off and soon returned and remarked as he placed a fresh plate of butter beside Ingersoll's plate:

"There, sir; I think you'll find that butter is tolerably good."

"Tolerably good!" thundered Bob to the astonished domestic. "That's a nice way to speak of butter; why, you might as well speak of a man's wife as tolerably virtuous."—*Louisville Commercial.*

It is reported that G. L. Lorillard is willing to match Tom Achiltree against Tenbroeck for ten thousand dollars a side, or any larger sum, the race to be four miles, and to be run next year at the Jerome meeting.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of New York.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
RUSSELL ERRETT, of Robinson township.
CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, of Allegheny City.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
JOS. M. GAZZAM, of Second ward, Pittsburgh.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JOHN C. NEWMYER, of Wilkins township.
STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
JNO. GILFILLAN, of Upper St. Clair township.
ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
JAMES D. WALKER, Allegheny City.
HENRY M. LONG, Allegheny City.
WILLIAM H. GRAHAM, Allegheny City.
ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
R. S. FRAZER, Second ward, Pittsburgh.
WILLIAM J. FLINN, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—THIRD DISTRICT,
No nomination.
ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
J. MITCHELL, Seventeenth ward, Pittsburgh.
S. McELROY, JR., Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
A. H. WEAVER, Thirty-sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
J. M. SHAFER, Twenty-ninth ward, Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. STONE, McKeesport.
W. H. McGILL, West Deer township.
ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
VINCENT MILLER, North Fayette.
WILLIAM HILL, Chartiers borough.
PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
TREASURER,
WM. McCALLIN, Seventh ward, Pittsburgh.
CORONER,
JOSEPH A. THOMAS, Twenty-third ward.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
JOHN KNOWLAND, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN HERRON, Shaler township.

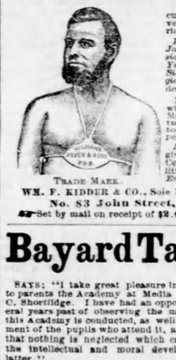
Pittsburgh Bank for Savings
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President, John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents, A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Hahn, G. Follansbee, Robert C. Schmertz,
Secretary and Treasurer—CHAS. G. MILNOR.
Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

MY WIFE
Insists on using only B. T. Babbitt's Best Soap.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LEA & PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
PRONOUNCED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE
"ONLY GOOD SAUCE,"
And applicable to EVERY VARIETY OF DISH.

EXTRACT of a LETTER from a MEDICAL GENTLEMAN at Madras to his brother at WORCESTER.
May 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS that their Sauce is highly esteemed in India and is in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome Sauce that is made."
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
LEA & PERRINS'
SIGNATURE IS ON EVERY BOTTLE.
Lea & Perrins
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS,
NEW YORK

HOLMAN'S
Fever and Ague and Liver Pad
CURES WITHOUT MEDICINE, SIMPLY BY ABSORPTION.
The Best Liver Regulator in the World.

The only true cure for and preventive of malaria in all its forms.
Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Yellow Fever, Sea Sickness, Neuralgia, Bilious Disorders, &c., &c.
None genuine without the Trade Mark and Signature of the firm of Holman on the wrapper.
Ask your druggist for it. For Certificates, read little blue book, *Enemy in the Air.*
TRADE MARK.
WM. F. KIDDER & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 83 John Street, N. Y.
Set by mail on receipt of $2.00.

Bayard Taylor
SAYS: "I take great pleasure in recommending to parents the Academy at Media of Mr. Swithin C. Shortlidge. I have had an opportunity for several years past of observing the manner in which this Academy is conducted, as well as the department of the pupils who attend it, and am satisfied that nothing is neglected which can further both the intellectual and moral development of the latter."
This Academy for Young Men and Boys is 12 miles by rail from Philadelphia. $260 a year for Boarding, Washing, Gas, &c. Schooling Books, &c., Payment Quarterly. No extra charges. Students admitted at any time. Special care and provision for little boys. Individual and class instruction for advanced and backward pupils combining the advantages of private tutoring and school-room drill. Special attention to dull boys. 10 Instructors, two graduates of Yale College. For pictures of building, gymnasium, &c., circular and reference in this city, address SWITHIN C. SHORTLIDGE, (Harvard University, A. M.,) Media, Pa. j64

SLATE ROOFING.
AIKEN & CO.,
Cor. Liberty and Eleventh Sts.
Opposite Grain Elevator,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Sole agents for the celebrated Chapman Slate.

JOHN M'CULLOUGH
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Old Monongahela and Pure Rye
WHISKIES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINES AND LIQUORS,
No. 127 Liberty St.,
Foot of Fifth avenue, near Hare's Hotel,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MILLER, FORSE & CO.,
Late Miller & Ricketson,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
OLD MONONGAHELA RYE WHISKIES,
IMPORTERS OF
Fine Wines, Brandies, Ales, Cigars, &c.
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PITTSBURGH.

LANG & CO.,
Manufacturers of the celebrated
Union Brooms.
OFFICE,
331 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL
(FORMERLY HARE'S HOTEL,)
No. 133 Liberty Street, foot of Fifth Ave.
TERMS $2 PER DAY.
HUGH KEYS, Proprietor.

MILLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
YOUGHIOGHENY CEMENT
LIME AND PLASTER,
285 LIBERTY STREET.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 55 SMITHFIELD STREET,
Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, for Fall and Winter Wear,
AT LOWEST PRICES.

NEXT PRESIDENT,
Portrait of HAYES and WHEELER,
Executed in the finest manner. AGENTS WANTED. Send 25 cents for sample and circular. Size 19x24 and 11x14. Address
STROBRIDGE & CO., Lithographers, 140 Race street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS. DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

1876. MONDAY, OCTOBER 16. 1876.

BEAUTIFUL AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS, AT POPULAR PRICES.

Our Opening of Sacques, Suits, &c., of Friday and Saturday having been such a success, we would respectfully announce the opening TO-DAY of another beautiful line of these goods in Beaver Cloths, Matalasse and Silks, trimmed with self-trimming, Silk and Fur; also of large additions to our Dress Goods and Silk Departments, as well as to all other Departments, making our Stock and Variety of Novelties in Fall and Winter Goods, the most attractive it has ever been our pleasure to offer.

A very fine assortment of
Black Dress Silks
Of the most celebrated manufacture, and a beautiful line of shades in
Plain Colored Dress Silks,
With an elegant line of
BROCADED DRESS SILKS,
In latest designs, all at no advance over old prices.
We respectfully solicit an examination of our lines of Black and
COLORED CASHMERES.
As quality for the price, and extensive line of color and shades will be found leading as usual.
A most complete and attractive variety of
NEW DRESS GOODS
In plain Goods, all the latest shades and newest novelties in
Brocades, Plain and Striped.
We are offering latest styles of
TYCOON REPPS
For Wrappers at 12½, 15 and 18¢, worth 25c.
WM. SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Ladies' Beaver Cloth Sacques from
$3.00 Upwards.
Ladies' Black, Colored and Fancy Suits of European and our own manufacture, in latest Parisstyles, at lowest prices.
LADIES' SKIRTS.
Ladies' and Misses' Balmoral, Felt, Cloth, Alpaca, Quilted and Satin Skirts, very low.
A full line of Ladies' and Misses'
WINTER UNDERWEAR,
All grades and qualities.
A very fine variety of
Latest Novelties in Shawls,
At very low prices.
CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES.
A very complete stock of Gents', Youths' and Boys'
Ready-Made Clothing,
Of all kinds, Overcoats, &c.
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPERS AND GUM OVERSHOES,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
WM. SEMPLE,
165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

A very large stock of Eastern and
Country Flannels,
IN PLAIN AND BARRED,
At the very lowest prices
AT 16 2-3 CENTS,
An extra bargain in Blue Twilled Flannels, worth 20c, very slightly imperfect.
AT 8 1-3, 10 AND 12 1-2 CENTS,
Good Heavy Barred Flannels,
White and Grey Eastern and
COUNTRY BLANKETS,
In all sizes and weight, at very low prices. Special bargains in fine White and Gray Blankets,
Waterproof Cloths in all colors, at lowest prices, Ladies' Cloths, Plain and Barred and
SACQUING CLOTHS
Of all kinds.
DOMESTIC AND
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
A full and complete stock with prices the lowest, as usual.
WM. SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

Infants' Knitted and made
Hoods and Caps,
In Plain and Fancy Colors.
White, Colored and Fancy Nubias.
Children's Woolen Sacques,
Zephyr Knitted Sacques,
Misses' and Ladies' Sleeveless Jackets,
Also with sleeves in plain and fancy colors.
A beautiful line of Ladies'
NECKTIES AND NECKWEAR
Of every description.
New Woolen and Silk Fringes,
Cardinal Laces, Yak Laces and Dress and Sacque Trimmings.
SPECIAL GOOD BARGAINS
In White and Fancy Silk Handkerchiefs, New Hats and their trimmings.
A full line of Gents'
FURNISHING GOODS,
Merino and Wool Underwear at lowest prices. A full line of all sizes in Real Scotch Underwear.
PLAIN AND FANCY HOSIERY
At very low prices.
Fancy Goods, China, Glass and Queensware at much less than usual prices.
WM. SEMPLE,
NOS. 165, 167 AND 169
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JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE,
ARE NOW OPENING
AUTUMN STYLES
In each department of
RETAIL STORES
COLORED DRESS SILKS
In over 100 different shades in 6 qualities, at 75c, $1, $1.25 per yard up.
Check and Stripe, Black and Colored Grounds, Black Brocade Silks.
Colored Brocade Silks, new patterns, this Falls' importation.
BROCADE VELVETS.
Black Trimming Velvets, Black Costume Velvets, Colored Trimming Velvets.
Black Gros Grain Silks,
Most reliable makes, quality guaranteed, from $1.25 per yard. We will for the next 30 days offer all goods at the old prices so popular during the season just passed.
NEW SHAPES
LADIES' STRAW HATS,
Feathers and Flowers,
Ribbons and Trimming Silks, newest shades.
NEW BLACK
Silk and Chenille Fringes,
Colored Silk Fringes, Tassels, Cords and Buttons to match Silks.
Black Silk and Crochet Trimming, Buttons, Tassels, Cords and Ornaments.
HOSIERY!
Ladies' and Children's Cardinal Cotton and Cashmere Hose.
Ladies', Misses', Men's and Boys'
Merino Underwear,
For present and Fall wear, now opening in all grades.
NEW GOODS EVERY DAY.

DEMOREST'S
FALL PATTERNS
AND
PORT FOLIOS.
NOW READY.
BARGAINS FO

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building.

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CAPITAL, ... $200,000

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, October 16, 1876.

Saturday was a disagreeable day, and particularly inspiring to business. The situation among the banks was unchanged. The steady improvement in the demand for discounts continues as has been noted. There is some complaint about collections, especially in the country, and numbers of applications for renewals are based on the failure of remittances expected from the interior. The condition of general business in the city is good, and new paper is offered the banks in increasing quantity. The country banks are presenting large amounts of paper for rediscount, and are drawing liberally on their reserves here.

The real estate market continues depressed, and the winter outlook is not encouraging in some branches of business. Yet the banks report confidence in the steady improvement in general trade.

RAILROAD REVIVAL.

An exchange in noting the evidences of increased interests among capitalists toward railroads says: We have all along felt sure that the tide would turn in favor of railways, and that their real utility would stand forth conspicuously, so as to establish the fact that the nation instead of having wasted so much money in their creation, had really done about the best possible thing for its own future. Two powerful influences have united to produce this change of public sentiment; the rapid increase of our domestic export trade to foreign countries, and the formidable transit competition which has been called "the railroad war," and now we find the *Railway World* saying that "from the feverish and premature enterprise which led to the reaction of 1873, and caused so much individual suffering, there must come a progressive movement of great magnitude," and that "whether in cotton, iron, coal, petroleum, wheat, corn, gold or silver, the scale of production seems to correspond with the large territorial dimensions of the country and its constant tendency toward very rapid growth."

That this remarkable progress must exercise an important effect in building up a paying business for the whole railway system we have long thought; and though the system has stood in need of a thorough reform in the abolition of all ganges wider than the standard one, and the extinguishment of the stock-watering process, and the payments of dividends and interest with borrowed money, the general results of the American railways are not inferior to those of the European, as statistics prove. As an investment of capital it will eventually recover all the public confidence and favor it has ever enjoyed.

THE NEW SILVER DOLLAR.

The proposed silver dollar being the subject of discussion, the New York *Commercial Advertiser* refers disparagingly to the past record of Pennsylvania in her efforts to get rid of all small notes under the denomination of five dollars, and eulogizes the course of New England and New York in adhering to gold and silver. The sort of resumption that took place in the two latter was based on the non-use of gold and silver, while in Pennsylvania, when resumption did take place, we had a gold and silver currency. The *Advertiser* does not seem to be aware that in England there are no notes under five pounds, equal to twenty-five dollars. If it be true as reported, that the Silver Congressional Commission intends to report against the double standard, it does not in any way affect the small note question; for whether the dollar be gold or silver, when it is once fairly established, no small notes will be wanted. Hence we presume that a coin dollar of some kind will be issued. We have already a trade dollar that is not legal tender, while the paper dollar is. A silver dollar of the old value may be coined, but it need not be legal tender to any higher value than the subsidiary coin already are. There should be no notes below the denomination of five dollars, and eventually there will be none. But there need be no hurry about it. Let us have a good supply of gold and silver first.

THE CAUSE OF THE FAILURES.

The "great expansion of credit" which culminated in 1873 is a constant topic of dispute in certain leading journals on the currency question, the one side attributing it to the paper currency issues, and the other to the contraction of the currency which substituted bank credits and other devices for greenbacks. It is a useless discussion and can lead to no good. The great failures were clearly such as ought to have occurred and could not have been averted by any possible supply of greenbacks. Over-speculation, undue expansion of operations, loss of capital through unfortunate undertakings were the causes of trouble. The times were rotten and no doubt had been so at the time the contraction commenced. As to the credit devices referred to, they are only such as exist in all commercial countries and escential to an enlarged traffic. They were not new in any respect, had all existed long before the war, and only acquired vast proportions in consequence of the enormous development of industrial and other investments. The expansion seems to have commenced in 1868 and culminated in 1873, and any line of business in those times to which we may look we shall find the same amazing increase. Much of it was sound and proper. But the general growth was rank and the result could not be avoided. The country undoubtedly benefited by the progress and it will also be all the better for the corrective.

Robinson Bros., Brokers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	109¾	5-20's 1868-coupons	116
U. S. 6's 1881	119½	10-40's	114
" 1865	112¾	Currency 6's	123⅜
" 1865 new	111¾	4½'s	112⅝
5-20's 1867	115	10-40's coupons	114⅜
RAILWAYS.			
N. Y. Central	109⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	19½
Erie	9¾	Union Pacific	62⅜
L. S.	83¾	Toledo & Wabash	8
C. C. & I. C.	3½	Harlem	135⅞
St. Paul	38¾	Adams Express	108
Do. Pref	58⅝	American Express	61
Michigan Southern	56¼	U. S. Express	61½
Do. Central	44⅞	W. Fargo & Co. Ex	85½
Northwestern com.	38¼	Quicksilver	18
Do. Pref	66	Fort Wayne	100⅜
Rock Island	101	Hannibal & St. Jo.	—
Cleve. & Pitts	89	Panama	130
Pacific Mail	23¾	Mount Mountain	15
Western Union Tel.	70⅝	N. J. Central	95

Robinson Bros. furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board.

P. R. R. (B)	57⅛	Cen. Trans (B)	38
Reading (B)	23¾	Empire do. (B)	16
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	137⅜	A. V. R. R. 7's (B)	102
Cam. & Amb. (B)	143	Penn. R. R. 7's (A)	115
Lehigh Valley (A)	66¾	N. Pacific bonds	—

NEW YORK, October 14, 1876.

Money closed easy at 1¼@2; prime mercantile paper 4@6. Sterling was steady at 483½@485. The clearings were $34,000,000. The customs receipts were $85,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $30,000. Gold was firm at 109¾. The carrying rates were 1 to 2. Loans were also made flat.

The following is the bank statement:

Loans, decrease	$ 529,000
Specie, decrease	1,121,900
Legal tenders, decrease	2,918,100
Deposits, decrease	4,159,600
Circulation, increase	19,300
Reserve, decrease	3,005,100

Government securities were firm. Railroad bonds were dull. State securities were quiet. The stock market was stronger at higher prices, showing an advance of ¼ to 2½ per cent. Delaware, Lackawanna & Western advanced to 72½, New Jersey Central to 35¼, Lake Shore to 56½, New York Central to 102, St. Paul common to 38¾, preferred to 58⅜, Michigan Central to 44, Pacific Mail to 25½, and Western Union to 71. The strength of the market to-day was largely due to semi-official statements that the rumors regarding the proposed lowering of freight rates by the trunk lines were unfounded. A dispatch from Detroit says the Canadian freight agents, in a meeting yesterday, agreed upon an advance of about 25 per cent. upon all eastward bound freight. At 2:15 deliveries of Delaware & Lackawanna stocks were in default to a considerable amount, and the stock was bought in at the Exchange under the rule requiring prompt deliveries before 2:15 P. M. The transactions were 106,000 shares, of which 16,000 were Pacific Mail, 6,000 Western Union, 33,000 Lake Shore, 5,000 Michigan Central, 28,000 Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, and 11,000 New Jersey Central.

The *Express* says: A special dispatch from St. Petersburg to-day states that a report was current that Russia was about to issue a large loan. This was interpreted here as rather warlike. In the event of war the United States would be drawn upon largely for grain, provisions and munitions, which would greatly increase our exports and make business lively in financial and commercial circles.

The importations of gold this week were $1,400,000. The German steamer coming up has on board $250,000.

Governments.—United States Coupons 1881, 119½; 5-20s '65, 112; do. '65, new, 112; do. '67, 115; do. '68, 117; new 5s, 114; 10-40s, 113⅞; do. coupons, 114½; new 4½s, 110½; currency 6s, 123½.

State Bonds.—Tennessees old, 44; do. new, 44; Virginia new, 27; do. old, 27; Missouri 6s, 108.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph Company, 70½; Quicksilver, 11½; do. preferred, 17; Pacific Mail, 25; Mariposa, 5; do. preferred, 5½; Adams Express, 108; Wells, Fargo & Company's Express, 86; American Express, 61; United States Express, 62; New York Central, 102; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 18; Harlem, 131; do. preferred, 133; Michigan Central, 44; Panama, 125; Union Pacific, 62½; Lake Shore, 57½; Illinois Central, 83½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 88; Northwestern common, 35⅞; do. preferred, 60; C. C. C. & I., 37¼; New Jersey Central, 35½; Rock Island, 101; St. Paul, 28½; do. preferred, 58⅜; Toledo & Wabash, 8; Terre Haute, 10¼; do. preferred, 115; Chicago & Alton, 99; do. preferred, 109; Ohio & Mississippi, 19½; Delaware & Lackawanna, 75½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co., 15½; Missouri Pacific, 2½; Atlantic & Pacific preferred, 2 1-4; Indiana Central, 4½; Burlington & Quincy, 144; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 113; Central Pacific, 9½; Union Pacific, 6 1-2; Union Pacific land grants, 100 3-4; Union Pacific Sinking Fund, 91½.

LONDON, October 14.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £65,000. Consols, 95 3-4; U. S. 5-20s '65, 102; do. '67, 108½; 10-40s, 108¾; new 5s, 106½; New York Central, 97; Erie, 9½; do. preferred, 17.

PARIS, October 14.—Rentes, 106f 24c.

FRANKFORT, October 14.—U. S. new 5s, 103¾.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 14, 1876.

The general position of the leading markets has not varied much for several days; while the demand for almost everything is confined chiefly to supplying immediate wants, there is a very fair business in the aggregate. No change in values deserving of special notice.

APPLES—The market continues overstocked and dull, but there has been no recent change in prices, $1a1.50 per bbl.

BROOM CORN—Choice hurl in fair demand, with sales at 7 to 8¾; as to quality; brush that will work up, 6a6½; medium green, 5¼a6; red tipped, 5a5½; inferior, hurt crooked, 3a4¾.

BEANS—The market is reported quiet but steady at $1.70a1. 75 per bu. for prime navies.

BUTTER—The market continues dull, and with the supply accumulating, and holders anxious to realize, prices are weak and drooping. Prime table offering at 25, which a few days ago were held at 27a28. Solid packed not wanted.

CHEESE—Is in steady demand and firm but unchanged; September make quoted at 12a13¾ to the wholesale trade.

CHESTNUTS—$3.50a3.75 ₱ bushel.

CIDER—The market continues dull, and prices weak; quotable at 8 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—The market continues dull, and as yet there is not enough doing to establish quotations.

EGGS—Continue scarce, and with an average demand, prices are strong and higher; we now quote at 22a23c.

FLOUR—Dealers generally report a fair local trade, and while the market continues firm in tone, there has been no recent change in prices. As Wheat continues to hold its own, the indications are not favorable for any depreciation in the value of the product, nor, on the other hand, is it probable that prices will rule much if any higher.

Red winters	$6.25a6.75 ₱ bbl.
Spring wheat Extras	6.25a6.75 "
Patent process and fancy white wheat	8.00a9.00 "
Rye flour	4.50a5.00 "

GROCERIES—Both Sugar and Coffee are still reported firm, but our latest advices from the seaboard at this writing do not report any further advance in prices. The fact is, the latest advices from New York report that market quiet for both of the articles in question. There is a continued steady demand for Teas and Rice, but Molasses and Syrups continue quiet.

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	11¾	Standard B	10⅜
Crushed	11¾a	Standard Ex C	10⅛
Granulated	11¾a	Ref. Yellow	9¾a10⅛
Powdered	11¾a	N. O.	9¾a10⅛
Standard A	10¾a		

SYRUPS.

Choice	60	Fair	50a55
Prime	55	Dark	40a45

MOLASSES.

N. O. Choice	65	N. O. strictly prime	62
Fair	60a63	Demarara	50a55

TEAS.

Young Hyson	85a90	Japan	60a85
Gunpowder	45a80	Oolong	35a85
Imperial	60a75	Souchong	30a75

COFFEES.

Prime			27c
Second Grade			24c
Third Grade			24c
Ordinary			20c

GRAIN—There is a steady milling demand for Wheat, but no change in prices; Penna. and Ohio red, $1.20a1.22; do. amber, $1.23a1.25. The receipts of Oats have been increasing for some days past, and with the supply accumulating somewhat, the market is easier, although as yet not quotably lower; sales, 2nd car, 37a38c; 1 car, 38c. Dealers cannot well afford to drop down below our quotations, as the most of the Oats, now coming forward are costing from 36 to 38c., delivered here. Corn continues scarce, and prices still maintained; Ear, on track, 56a58c; Shelled, free in elevator, 58a60c. There is not much inquiry for Rye and not much coming forward; we continue to quote at 85a70c. Barley is in fair demand, but brewers do not feel inclined to pay the price.

HAY—Is in rather better demand and the market firmer; selling from country wagons, loose, $12 a16 per ton. Baled, on wharf and track, $12a15 for fair to prime Timothy.

MILL FEED—Bran is scarce, and there is some inquiry for it; quotable at $13a13 per ton; Seconds and Ship Stuffs, $14a16; Middlings, $20a21.

OILS—The cool weather has stimulated the inquiry for strong oils, and we now quote winter extra at $1a1.05; current make No. 1, 78c; No. 2, 80a85. Minera oil winter white, 60; and yellow 57.

ONIONS—In fair demand, but the supply is ample and prices remain unchanged; $2a2.50 ₱ bbl.

POTATOES—The market for Irish is easier. In consequence of increased receipts; selling in a jobbing way at 75a85c per bu. Sweets $2.25a2.50 ₱ bbl for Baltimores, and $3.25a3.50 for Jerseys.

PROVISIONS—The demand for the hog products is fair for the season, and prices are holding out better than was expected. It is worthy of notice that while the receipts of hogs for some weeks past, if anything, brings rather better prices. Packers in Chicago are commencing operations for the regular winter season, all but five houses now being engaged.

Hams—Ex S. C ₱ lb	10¾	Mess Pork ₱ bbl	$15.75
Do. Canvased	11¾	Short Cut do	15.75
Shoulders Ex S. C —		Lard, prime leaf, tcs	12
Do. Canvased	10	Lard, Ref for sum-	
S'ked Bacon Ex S. C —		mer use, tcs	12¾
Do. Canvased	14½	Do. ....½ bbls	13
Dried beef Ex S. C. —		Do. ....bkts	13¾
Do. Canvased	15	Do. Caddies	14¼
Beef Tongues S. C. per doz	60¾	Do. 5 ₱ do	14¾
Bacon Shoulders	8½	Do. 3 ₱ pails	14¾
Short Rib Sides	11	Do. 1 ₱ do	14¾
Clear Sides	11¾	Do. 6 ₱ do	14¾
		Ham Sausage	11¾

RAGS—Steady at 2¾c ₱ lb for good countrr mixed.

SEEDS—Sales of Timothy seed at $2 ₱ bu. to the trade, and $2.15a2.25 in a small way.

TALLOW—Is firmer and higher; rough, 4½; city rendered, 5¾a5¾c per lb; country, 7¼a7¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, October 14, 1876.

CATTLE.

During the week ending on Thursday last the receipts showed a falling off of over two hundred cars as compared with the week preceding; since Thursday, up to this writing, we have had no account of the receipts, but we are inclined to think that there has been no important change. Prices are more favorable advices from the East, which, of course, stimulated the demand, a diminished supply, the market for good shipping cattle was more active, and sellers had no difficulty in realizing an advance of 10a20c ₱ cwt. Moreover, the run of through stock has been unusually light, and this was not without its effect in making trade more active, as it caused eastern buyers to buy more freely than they otherwise would have done. There were various reasons for the falling off in the arrivals this week; one was the elections in Ohio and Indiana, and another was the very hard markets we have had for some weeks past.

Stock cattle were no better in price, nor was there any improvement in the demand; stockers, unlike shipping cattle, are not affected by the eastern markets, and the same is true of feeders. The offerings of Texas and Cherokee Cattle continue light, although equal to the demand.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 1,406a1,600 steers	$5.60a5.75
Prime 1,200a1,300 steers	4.50a4.75
Good 1,150a1,250 steers	4.00a4.50
Fair Feeders 1,000a1,100 lbs	3.75a4.00
Stockers—700a800 lbs	3.00a3.50
Bulls, Cows and Stags	2.25a3.25
Texas and Cherokees	2.50a3.50

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

There was an improvement in the market for this class of stock; notwithstanding the supply was about as large as it has been for some weeks past, holders were enabled to realize an advance of 20 to 25c ₱ cwt., the improvement being greatest on the best grades. Both New York and Philadelphia buyers bought pretty freely, and all that was offered found ready sale at the improvement to which reference has been made. Common grades continue dull, as they nearly always are at this season of the year, and there is not likely to be any improvement soon. Shippers report that, since the appreciation in the value of wool, Sheep are very hard to buy in the country; that farmers, as a rule, are refusing to sell unless they can realize very full prices, and they allege, and we believe it is true, this class of stock is bringing more money, relatively, in first than can be realized in second hands. Lambs, particulary good ones, were better this week, as the supply was scarcely equal to the demand; one bunch brought 5c, although it is but proper to remark that 6c is an outside price, and that the lot in question brought more than it was really worth. There is but little inquiry for stock Ewes, and but few offering.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 90a100 lbs fine wooled	5.00a5.25
Prime 80a90 lbs " "	4.75a4.90
Good 80a85 lbs " "	4.10a4.25
Fair 75a80 lbs " "	3.50a3.70
Indiana and Missouri, coarse wool	3.50a3.90
Lambs, 60a80 lbs	4.00a5.50

HOGS.

The market has been steady and fairly active all week, and notwithstanding the arrivals were liberal, there was no accommodation, and prices were pretty well sustained. Shippers generally bought freely, the cool weather having stimulated the demand, and there was less fluctuation in prices than usual. Packing operations have already commenced at some points in the West. A Chicago paper of Friday says: "One of the largest houses has opened for business, in addition to those already cutting, and it is expected that all the rest will commence operations as soon as enough hogs come in to warrant it. The prospect is thus good for an increased supply of product, all the houses being at work a couple of weeks before the commencement of the regular packing season. It is generally believed present prices will bring hogs forward freely, and the majority of dealers seem disposed to expect a further decline in consequence, though few of them now look for $4 hogs this year."

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	6.30a6.50
Baltimore Hogs	6.12a6.25
York Hogs	5.80a6.12

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, SATURDAY, Oct. 14, 1876.

WEEKLY REVIEW.

The 'hitch' between the combination and the exporters still continues, hence, there has been no improvement in business during the past week; the former have fixed a price (quite low enough) and the latter are refusing to pay, and this being the case, trade has almost come to a stand. Refiners, being unable to sell refined, are buying very little of the raw article, notwithstanding the latter is much cheaper, consequently the producer as well as the refiner is feeling the effect of the 'hitch' to which reference has been made. It is but proper to state, however, that the outlook has improved somewhat within the past day or two, and warrants the prediction that there will be an improvement soon, that it is only a question of a little time. Stocks of refined at the six leading northern German ports, are comparatively light, said to be but little over one-half what they were at this time last year, and with a heavy and increasing consumption, it as almost as certain as anything can be that the exporters will be forced to commence buying again, and that, too, before long; also, that they will be obliged to pay the price demanded by the combination. The exporters are no longer able to control the market, and they will soon, if they have not already, realize the fact. The great proportion of the refining capacity not only here but elsewhere is now owned and controlled by the 'Standard Combination,' and they are determined to have a margin for profit. The decline on Crude was caused by the large falling off in the consumption, many of the combination refineries having been stopped, but with an improvement in the product, which is only a question of a little time, the raw article will sympathize.

RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

Receipts crude from January 1st to date, 1,831,793 bbls; same time last year, 1,018,871 bbls. Shipments of refined from January 1st to date, 826,340 bbls; same time last year, 646,175 bbls.

CRUDE.

The Crude market was weaker to-day, and prices as compared with yesterday are a shade lower; United certificates, $2.47¾a2.50; immediate shipment, 2.42½a2.45.

REFINED.

Refined continues quiet and unchanged. The Combination refiners are firm at 26c deliverable on the seaboard, equal to 22c on cars here. Price to home trade unchanged at 23c.

OIL BARRELS.

Oil Barrels continue dull and drooping; we now quote at $1.18 for countries and $1.25 for city make

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
S. Craig	Empire o w	222
S. Craig	Empire o w	223
S. Craig	Riverside o w	479
Star Oil Works	Star o w	161
Total		1,102

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Standard Oil Co	Warden, F & Co	308
J. McKee	Warden, F & Co	209
Total		517

THE WOOL TRADE.

New York.

The general demand continues about as before, buyers in most cases moving with greater or less caution, yet constantly compelled to handle a little stock and their aggregate operations making a fair total of business. There does not appear to be much, if any, direct realizing to ratify cost of supplies, and there is a tacit admission of the strength of holders so far as can at present be discovered, but the policy is to operate only as necessity compels and hope for some developments calculated to turn the advantage the other way. The general amounts offered at this point are small and not well assorted, but we find an impression current that while a heavy business was done early in the season at other large distributive depots, a great deal of the stock changing hands failed to go into consumption, and that some of this may yet come to seek a market in such manner as to admit of forcing a concession. Holders' views, however, are in direct opposition to this theory, and they pretty much all claim a short accumulation with ability to sustain rates, and possibly make a further advance as the season progresses. Foreign styles are nothing new to us, nothing stock showing but a small accumulation, and the carpet grades not being wanted to any great extent just now.

The sales reported during the week embrace 50,000 lbs XX Ohio at 48c; 8,000 lbs do at 42½c; 15,000 lbs do at 44c; 20,000 lbs X do at 41c; 30,000 lbs No. 1 and X do at 40c; 5,000 lbs No. 1 at 42c; 4,000 lbs No. 2 at 37½c; 5,000 lbs mixed fleece at 38c; 5,000 lbs fine fleeces at 46c; 1,500 lbs State at 40c; 5,000 lbs medium State at 42c, light and fine, 3,000 lbs X and XX Ohio, 20,000 lbs X do, 5,000 lbs medium Ohio, 45,000 lbs combing, unwashed do, 5,000 lbs do do, 15,000 lbs Western fleeces, 7,000 lbs washed combing, 6,000 lbs do, 2,000 lbs delaine, 30,000 lbs West. Virginia, 8 bags Lonsdale, 4 bales black do, 514 bags scoured, all on private terms; 8,000 lbs burry Southern at 22c; 10,000 lbs Lake at 45@48½c; 28 bales fine super pulled at 38½c; 5,000 lbs scoured Texas at 66c; 30,400 lbs Texas at 18@22c; 2,000 lbs Eastern Texas at 27c; 30,000 lbs do at 25c; 20,000 lbs improved Western at 20@22½c; 12,000 lbs Eastern do do, 25,000 lbs spring California, 4,000 lbs fall California, slightly burry, on private terms; 17,000 lbs spring California, 20@23½c; 2,000 lbs do, 25¾c; 15,000 lbs do, 25c; 3,000 lbs at 21c; 40,000 lbs do at 22c; 15,000 lbs do choice at 24½c; 100 bales do at 24c; 100 bales do at 17c, slightly burry; 15,000 lbs do at 20c; 4,000 lbs Utah at 26c; 2,000 lbs do at 27@28c; 10,000 lbs Montana at 27½c; 25,000 lbs Colorado, 10,000 lbs Oregon, 5,000 lbs scoured do, 200 lbs Mediterranean, 30 bales Cape, and 4,000 lbs Mexican on private terms.—*Bulletin.*

Boston.

[By Telegraph.]

BOSTON, October 14.—The demand for wool continues, and exceeds expectation. Prices are stiffening up on fine and medium, and the market is very strong. Fine fleeces continue to attract considerable attention, and full prices have been readily realized. The sales for the week are about 816,000 lbs, including medium X Ohio and Pennsylvania at 38@42c; desirable X fleeces were firm at the latter price; XX and above sold at 43@45c. The stock of fine fleeces is smaller than for many years at this season. The sales of Michigan and other fleeces have been 190,000 lbs, principally at 35@40c. Good lines of Michigan are held at 38@40c. The principal sales have been at a range of 40@42½c. Unwashed fleeces continue to attract attention; sales for the week 361,000 lbs at 28@34. In combing and delaine there is not much to ratify—sales of the week being only 91,400 lbs; prices steady and firm, ranging at 40@45c for fine delaine and desirable lots of combing. Pulled has been in fair request, and the market quiet and firm; the transactions include 194,400 lbs, prices ranging at 32@44c for wool, but principally at 38@42c. Foreign styles are quiet, but fully maintained. The sales include 75,000 lbs Cape, spring at 24@28c, and 62,500 fall at 24@27c, but the latter was a forced sale; price not obtained only for small lots of very choice. The principal transactions in fall have been in the range of 18@22c.

National Butter and Egg Association.

A meeting of the National Butter and Egg Association will be held in Philadelphia, on Tuesday next, and a cordial invitation is extended to merchants in the West to be present. Prizes will be awarded for the best samples of butter exhibited.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 14, 1876.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.09½; cash; $1.09 3-8 November; $1.10¾ December; No. 3 95c a$1; rejected 82a85c. Corn steady; 43¾c cash; 43c November. Oats firmer; 32¾c cash, 32 3-8c November. Rye quiet at 59c. Barley steady; moderate demand; 88¾c cash; 86c November.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and a shade lower; $16,50 cash; $16 October. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged. Lard dull; $10,50 cash; $9,20a9,22½ year.

WHISKY—Dull and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Flour: low grades in buyers' favor; receipts 9,000 bbls; super western and state $4,40a4,80; common to good $4,90a5,25; good to choice $5,30a5,55; white wheat extra $5,40a7,50; extra Ohio $4,90a7,75; St. Louis $5,20a8,50. Rye flour lower; $4,30a5,10. Cornmeal more active; western $2,75a3,10. Wheat: moderate milling demand; receipts 99,000 bush; No. 2 Milwaukee old $1,23; No. 1 white Michigan new $1,15a1,16; No. 1 spring old $1,17a1,18. Rye firm; western 71a72c; State 88a90c. Corn: shade firmer; receipts 219,000 bush; western mixed and Kansas mixed 59c; ungraded western mixed 58a59c. Oats opened firm and closed in buyers' favor; receipts 75,000 bush; western mixed and State 29a48c. Barley and Malt unchanged. Hay firm; shipping 90c. Hops steady; yearlings 10a20c. Rio coffee firm; 16a19¼c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 9¼a9¾c; prime 9¼c. Rice and Molasses quiet. Petroleum dull; crude 13½c; refined 25 5-8a26c; cases 30c; naphtha 14c. Rosin steady; Egg 1,75a1,77½. Tallow quiet; Type tine firm; 35c. Wool: good demand; pulled 22a40c; unwashed 10c. Leather firm. Pork dull and easier; $16,75a17. Beef quiet. Cut meats quiet; western long clear 9 1-4a9 3-8c; city do. 9¾c. Lard dull, prime steam 10¼c. Butter steady; western 15a30c. Cheese firm; 6a12c. Whisky quiet steady; 1,06.

Metals—Copper steady; Ingot Lake firm at 21a21½c. Pig Iron quiet and firm; Scotch $20a26,50; American $19a20; Sheet iron 11 1-4a11 1-2c. Nails steady; $3a3,10 cut; clinch $4,50a5.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14.—Petroleum quiet; refined 25½a26c; crude 10c. Cloverseed dull, as they nearly always are at this season of the year, and there is not likely to be any improvement soon. Shippers report that, since the appreciation in the value of wool, Sheep are very hard to buy in the country; that farmers, as a rule, are refusing to sell unless they can realize very full prices, and they allege, and we believe it is true, this class of stock is bringing more money, relatively, in first than can be realized in second hands. Lambs, particulary good ones, were better this week, as the supply was scarcely equal to the demand; one bunch brought 6c, although it is but proper to remark that 6c is an outside price, and that the lot in question brought more than it was really worth. There is but little inquiry for stock Ewes, and but few offering.

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New York.

The general demand continues about as before, buyers in most cases moving with greater or less caution, yet constantly compelled to handle a little stock and their aggregate operations making a fair total of business. There does not appear to be much, if any, direct realizing to ratify cost of supplies, and there is a tacit admission of the strength of holders so far as can at present be discovered, but the policy is to operate only as necessity compels and hope for some developments calculated to turn the advantage the other way. The general amounts offered at this point are small and not well assorted, but we find an impression current that while a heavy business was done early in the season at other large distributive depots, a great deal of the stock changing hands failed to go into consumption, and that some of this may yet come to seek a market in such manner as to admit of forcing a concession. Holders' views, however, are in direct opposition to this theory, and they pretty much all claim a short accumulation with ability to sustain rates, and possibly make a further advance as the season progresses. Foreign styles are nothing new to us, nothing stock showing but a small accumulation, and the carpet grades not being wanted to any great extent just now.

The sales reported during the week embrace 50,000 lbs XX Ohio at 48c; 8,000 lbs do at 42½c; 15,000 lbs do at 44c; 20,000 lbs X do at 41c; 30,000 lbs No. 1 and X do at 40c; 5,000 lbs No. 1 at 42c; 4,000 lbs No. 2 at 37½c; 5,000 lbs mixed fleece at 38c; 5,000 lbs fine fleeces at 46c; 1,500 lbs State at 40c; 5,000 lbs medium State at 42c, light and fine, 3,000 lbs X and XX Ohio, 20,000 lbs X do, 5,000 lbs medium Ohio, 45,000 lbs combing, unwashed do, 5,000 lbs do do, 15,000 lbs Western fleeces, 7,000 lbs washed combing, 6,000 lbs do, 2,000 lbs delaine, 30,000 lbs West. Virginia, 8 bags Lonsdale, 4 bales black do, 514 bags scoured, all on private terms; 8,000 lbs burry Southern at 22c; 10,000 lbs Lake at 45@48½c; 28 bales fine super pulled at 38½c; 5,000 lbs scoured Texas at 66c; 30,400 lbs Texas at 18@22c; 2,000 lbs Eastern Texas at 27c; 30,000 lbs do at 25c; 20,000 lbs improved Western at 20@22½c; 12,000 lbs Eastern do do, 25,000 lbs spring California, 4,000 lbs fall California, slightly burry, on private terms; 17,000 lbs spring California, 20@23½c; 2,000 lbs do, 25¾c; 15,000 lbs do, 25c; 3,000 lbs at 21c; 40,000 lbs do at 22c; 15,000 lbs do choice at 24½c; 100 bales do at 24c; 100 bales do at 17c, slightly burry; 15,000 lbs do at 20c; 4,000 lbs Utah at 26c; 2,000 lbs do at 27@28c; 10,000 lbs Montana at 27½c; 25,000 lbs Colorado, 10,000 lbs Oregon, 5,000 lbs scoured do, 200 lbs Mediterranean, 30 bales Cape, and 4,000 lbs Mexican on private terms.—*Bullet

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities for to-day are falling barometer, warmer and generally clear weather, with westerly and northerly winds, shifting to southeast or southwest.

A Cow Thief.

Mrs. Riddle, living in Lawrenceville, had a cow stolen from her on last Thursday. Lieut. Burger yesterday succeeded in getting the cow, but failed to capture the thief.

Badly Burned.

On Saturday afternoon a boy named Baker was very badly burned about the body by a lot of benzine in Nellis' Agricultural Implement works, on Rebecca street, Allegheny, catching fire and blazing up very suddenly. Another workman had his hands considerably injured. The boy was removed to his home and surgical aid summoned.

The Coming Boat Race.

According to previous arrangements Eph. Morris and Harry Moore, Scharff's representative, met on Saturday afternoon in Beaumont's saloon, on Smithfield street, and put up the final deposit of $500 each. Mr. Moore then paid Morris $50 for expenses as agreed upon. Mr. Thos. Reese was selected as referee by both parties and agreed to act, provided he could go over the course with the men, which was agreed to, and the little steam propellor Estella McCloskey secured.

The course selected by Morris starts at Homestead, to pull two miles and a half up the river and return. This completes the final arrangements.

South Side Larcenies.

During the passage of the parade on the South Side on Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, a lady had her pocket picked near the south end of the Suspension bridge.

The grocery of Jacob Heil, No. 1102 Bradford street, was entered by thieves while the procession was passing, and a lot of tobacco and coffee stolen.

The residence of Mrs. O'Donnell, corner of Bingham and Twelfth streets, was entered, and five dollars in money taken.

The saloon of Mrs. Long, near Mrs. O'Donnell's, was also entered, and two coats and two suits of children's clothing taken.

The School Children's Trip.

This morning at half past seven o'clock, the excursion of the school children of Allegheny county will start for Philadelphia. They will be received at the corner of Fifteenth and Market street Philadelphia, on to-morrow morning, by the Board of Education of Philadelphia. Between 1,200 and 2,000 tickets have been sold, and the excursion promises to be a complete success.

Col. Unger, President of the Keystone Hotel Company, will furnish one hundred and fifty gallons of coffee to the children at the Logan House, Altoona, free of cost. Fleming & Agnew have donated a gross of tin cups. Dand Messrs. Demmler Bros. six dozen tin pails to be used in the distribution of the coffee.

The arrangements for the excursion are complete in every particular, and the prospects of a successful excursion are good.

Home Again.

From an interesting personal letter received by Col. W. L. Foulk from Gen. S. Wylie Crawford, we learn that he has arrived at his home in Chambersburg, Penna., after an extended sojourn in the old world —whither he had gone on government business. Gen. Crawford was one of the officers at Fort Sumter at the time it was fired upon, and subsequently was chief officer in command of the famous Pennsylvania Reserves. His old friends here, of whom there are many, will be glad to hear of his safe arrival. In reference to his trip and return, he says:

"My trip has done me great good. I am better in health and I do not suffer from my old wound as I did, but I am very *glad* to get back to my own country, and people. There is much to admire in the old world, much that is worthy of imitation, but I pity that class of Americans who fail to keep their preferences for their own country clear, and determined under all circumstances. There is no land on earth like our own."

ANOTHER REPEATER.

An Unprovoked Assault in Allegheny

About one o'clock yesterday morning a man attacked two men named James Hays and Carson, on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, because one of them remarked that Tilden was played out. He assaulted them with a knife and cut Hays' coat, vest and shirt, and then inflicted a large wound in one of his arms. He also cut one of Carson's hands. Officer Anderson then put in an appearance, but he declined to arrest the man we had done the cutting, although the wounded men offered to assist in removing him to the lock-up. The man then made off in the darkness and the wounded men visited a physician and had their hurts attended to. Yesterday morning they appeared before the Mayor and made complaint against the officer for refusing to make the arrest.

FIRE ALARMS.

Burning of the Gas House of the Eastern Hotel—Two Other Alarms.

An alarm of fire was struck from box 238 shortly after six o'clock last evening. It was caused by the burning of the gas house of the Eastern Hotel, located opposite Point Breeze, at the intersection of Fifth and Penn avenues. The loss was not great, and is fully covered by insurance.

About three o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire from box 34 was sent in. It proved to be nothing more than the exaggeration of a number of sparks issuing from the chimney of Edmundson's law building, corner of Cherry alley and Diamond street.

Shortly after ten o'clock last evening an alarm was struck from box 61. It amounted to no more than the others, being only a slight blaze on the roof of Hamilton's glass house at the corner of Twentieth street and the Allegheny river. Loss immaterial.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Mr. Charles Fechter makes his first appearance in this city to-night for many ——— he will sustain the part of *Obenreizer* in *Mary Stuart* in the historical play of the same name. She will be supported by Mr. McCollom and the Library Hall company. To-morrow night "East Lynne" will be produced.

Gilmore's Band.

An entertainment will be given this evening at the Exposition building by Gilmore's famous band for the benefit of the sufferers by the late explosion in the mills. The object is so worthy that the performance should for that reason alone, aside from its artistic merit, draw an audience that would pack the Exposition building half full. An additional and strong attraction to-night will be the Gounod Club, which will, under the direction of Prof. Tetedoux, assist the Band to increase the enjoyment of the entertainment and made it an eminent success. Prof. Gilmore deserves the thanks of everbody for his noble offer of the services of the band, at his own expense, to raise money for the relief of those with whom he has never had any aquaintance, and from which action he can never expect to derive any benefit.

THE FIRST FEATHERY FLAKES.

The Initial Snowfall of the Season. The White Messengers of Winter.

Yesterday we enjoyed the first snowfall of the season. The fleecy harbingers of winter fell at intervals throughout the day, but the snow was decidedly thin, and the flakes melted in air before they touched the ground. The presence, however, gave an additional keenness to the blasts which swept through the streets, and brought suggestions of the oncoming winter, which were full of pleasure to some and full of anxiety and foreboding to others. To those whom fortune has surrounded with her favors, the winter season is always one of delight, for it brings soam pleasures which crown no other season of the year. To those with whom Fate has not dealt so gently, there are the fears of suffering from cold and hunger, and the winter of all seasons, is the one which to them is less suggestive of happiness. It is hardly in order, however, just yet, for the pleasure-seeker to indulge in felicitations over prospective happiness or the unfortunate to fill the present hours with gloom at winter's approach, for it is altogether probable we will have our Indian summer yet, and the sceptre of the ice king will hardly hold sway over us for several weeks to come. In the meantime, however, the advent of the *avant coureur* of winter makes one pertinent suggestion alike interesting to rich and poor,—that is, in reference to getting the wheels of the machinery of our benevolent societies in motion. The outlook seems to indicate that there will be plenty of work for the charitable.

Notice.—For some time past many of our customers have been disappoin' d in not getting what French bread they w sted at our retail department, No. 18 Fifth avenue. We have increased our facilities and will endeavor hereafter to have a full supply for all.

S. S. MARVIN & Co.

The Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph Co. have removed to the corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, formerly occupied by the United States Bank. With their increased facilities, this Company will now be prepared to serve the public with a promptness, rapidity and accuracy second to none.

Gents' Cloth Overgaiters

and Enamel Leather Leggins at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

J. O. Flower.

Dentist, successor to R. Vandevort & Flower, No. 140 Penn avenue.

ZUG'S MILL CATASTROPHE.

A Sudden and Signal Calamity Improved—The Disaster Viewed from a Religious Standpoint—It is Made the Subject of Discourse in Many of the Churches.

The Zug's mill calamity, the most dire and signal that has befallen this community for many years, was made the subject of discourse in either the morning or evening service in many of the churches, both in this city and Allegheny. At the First Baptist Church, Ross street, this city, it was announced that Dr. Pearson, the pastor, would make it the subject of the evening sermon, and as a consequence the church was literally packed with persons from all parts of the city anxious to hear this eloquent divine, discuss a theme of so much interest. At the close of the sermon a collection was taken up for the benefit of the widows and orphans made by the disaster, as well as for the maimed and wounded survivors of the dreadful calamity. Rev. W. H. Gill, of the Central Presbyterian church, Allegheny, discussed the subject in the morning, and Rev. S. M. Vernon, of North avenue M. E. church, made the matter the subject of the evening discourse, and both gentlemen had unusually large congregations. We append a full synopsis of Dr. Pearson's sermon, and also a brief synopsis of that of Mr. Gill.

Sermon by Rev. R. W. Pearson, D. D.

Last Thursday Pittsburgh was visited with a great calamity. A mill explosion, such as it was fondly hoped would not occur again, has spread around us a desolation unequalled in the history of our manufactures since the calamity which occurred in 1807, at the mill of our friend and brother, Jacob Reese. One of our largest concerns, boldly starting afresh after commercial difficulties, has been brought to a standstill, thousands of dollars destroyed, alarm and anxiety wide-spread, a gloom cast over the inhabitants of these two cities, and, worst of all, many lives have gone out in instantaneous and cruel death, piercing many hearts with sorrow at the untimely and appalling end of a husband, a father, a brother, a son, while many more, alas! are left to struggle and battle with disease, pain, and, it may be, the agonies of lingering dissolution after violent assault. The Sunday School of our church has lost a promising scholar,—killed in the fatal moment of ruin. The calamity is a public one. It affects not individuals merely, but the community. Trade feels it, and is moved to enquire diligently, what can be done to ensure safety in the staple industry of our city? Philanthrophy feels it, and the highest official of our city has summoned a meeting to consider ways and means for the relief of the destitute sufferers. Religion feels it, and asks solemnly and tenderly to-night, "Shall there be evil in the city and the Lord hath not done it?" Such a calamity, occurring in our own neighborhood and somewhat effecting our own flock, calls for public consideration, and properly claims the notice of our pulpit. The events that are occurring around us lead us to God to teach us grave and momentous lessons, and the interpreter of the Book, in which the things that God speaks are revealed, assumes also the responsibility of being the interpreter of the things which God does. The hand of God wrote this in literature and does that in history, and the lessons God puts before His children concerning truth and wisdom, justice and virtue, are to be studied wherever and whenever presented, as much in the Acts of To-day, as in the Acts of the Apostles. While then, to-morrow, the Coroner and his experts are investigating the causes and extent of this disaster, and devising or indicating measures to prevent its recurrence, we should not fail to contemplate it as a providential dispensation and to allow the proper moral influence to have its sway over our hearts and lives.

But is it a providential event? If so, in what sense? Was it not purely an accident or an oversight or possibly a neglect of some one in the discharge of duty? We can hardly assume to ask, if it Satan's work? Although one of our newspapers says a man missed and supposed to have been lost must have been surely of the impression that he, for whom hell is prepared, was not afar off, as he is said to have exclaimed in wilful blindness of the dread realities of eternity and in terrible effrontery—"Me killed? No; I'll be d——d if I am." Time was when the Devil had a large share given to him in the causation of effects, and not a few still walk in the shadow of "lucky" and "unlucky days."

Was the event of chance to the rejection of a providential control? There are three theories of life, and three philosophies of history,—the material, the positive, the Christian. Materialism traces all events to fate. The positive philosophy affirms that human actions are governed by unalterable law. The Christian theory asserts the providential government of the world, and traces events to a will: supreme, all powerful, all controlling. Which of these three views is most consistent with the facts of our own lives, with the deductions of universal history with the fundamental conceptions of religion? Which of these three gives a satisfying or sustaining explanation of common catastrophes or personal experiences; which supplies comfort, faith and hope?

It may be more advantageous to press home these enquiries now than even if the calamity we mourn had rivalled in magnitude the famine, or in touching interest the potato famine of Ireland or the recent rice famine of India. The magnitude of such events overwhelm with astonishment here, and now while quickened enough to have a city in grief we have our every power on the alert to ask and see and answer *Why* and *for what*, and *by whom?*

We believe and affirm this event to have been providential, in the sense that we believe and affirm that God by his own agency guides and governs all his creatures in all their actions. All beings are under the constant, efficient control of God, so that all events are the exact realization of His will. Such a doctrine is called providence or providential government, because it recognizes in all things the exact realization of the divine purpose, as opposed to all blind chance, to all mere necessity and to all unruled creature freedom. As to the mode of this control we believe that God controls all things by the perpetual and immediate exercise of His power, acting in some perfect, though to us inscrutable, union with the properties of created beings. The will of God is accomplished as perfectly as though it existed, or directed while the forces of the creature act with their own perfect integrity. The conception is not of two *co-ordinate* nor of two *distinct* forces, for creative force apart from the Divine will accomplishes nothing. We believe the union to be such that while in one view all can be ascribed to God, in another all can be ascribed to the creature. How is known, and perhaps only knowable, to God Himself. A dim analogy lies before us in the union of body and soul. The two co-exist and each in its integrity.

In everyday life we distinguish between general and special providences. Reflection will show such a distinction to be artificial. The one cannot be without the other God is; God is everywhere present; God is everywhere a present ruler. It is true we do not everywhere discern Him. His darkness, clouds, and not His darkness, Beneath his reign "all things work together for good to them who love Him." It is the *working together* that ensures new and unanticipated results and consummations. As in the natural reagents lose their individuality, and the product is a new creature, possessing the reserve power, however, of yielding back again its original constituents in all their integrity, so in the world is the crucible of life—in the master influence His providence.

To the believer I need but fasten attention on one established fact: You never lost the consciousness of a free will, and yet in the presence of this fact of the Gospel you became something new under the sun, a new creation in Christ Jesus.

But I address it is presumed, not only the Christian believer, but the enquirer, the seeker of truth, peradventure, the doubter or even declared unbeliever. You may not too readily assume that even Christian professors possess this doctrine of Providence as they ought and live and act as though in very deed there was to every star a name and to every hair a number. The many attend prayer meeting who would be absolutely amazed with the thought that God had directly and with specific purpose granted one of their many petitions. Too many are content "to take things as they come," forgetting that the course of human events are controlled by Him who is influenced by prayer. All objections to the doctrine of Providence known to me may be divided into four groups or kinds:

Providence is objected to because, First, *Unscientific*; Second, *Unworthy*; Third, *Unprofitable*; Fourth, *Unfilial*. Let us state the nature of each objection and the outline of a satisfactory rejoinder:

As to the first—the scientific objection Scientists, happily of a limited and speculative school, say the conception of a God—father's care for children—belongs to the infancy of thought. We now know that we live under a vast and complex system of laws, governing the highest and the lowest in realms of mind and matter. These laws we are discovering step by step, and they disclose causes adequate for all effects. My friends, we concede all this, we glory in the achievements of the human mind, and would not cast a film on the material glories of the age. But is law and order inconsistent with government and care? Is a family the less truly under a parental government because its members rules well and in an orderly way? But what is law? Is it a self-originating, self-existent power? Is it something infinite in its scope, irreversible in its range? Then it or the totality is God, or there are Gods many and various. Such a conception plunges into polytheism or Atheism, and either are out of the domain of intelligent discussion. Are they forces God started, but can no longer control? Then there has been an abdication of the throne of the universe. Jehovah is as a Sultan of the East —the prisoner of his servants. If God may be so imprisoned that his power—love, mercy—cannot be touched, except as identified with physical laws, be these our divinities!

Grant God is free, and Jesus Christ, the source of freedom, reasoning from the lesser to the greater, says: "If God so clothe the grass of the field will He not much more clothe you, O ye of little faith?" No. No. Science can never demonstrate God's attributes by her analysis. If it were possible that the highest attributes of God could be demonstrated as we demonstrate two and two are equal to four, what then? That which a man seest why doth he yet hope for?

It is unworthy of the grandeur of God to descend to man's low estate. It is a conceit of human vanity to make man the central object of divine solicitude. Why, the family life of each will answer and refute. Does the child love the less because the father gives tokens of his love? It is unprofitable. It will, if thoroughly believed, engender morbid dreaminess or stern fatalism—the mysticism of the East. Let the chivalry of faith answer.

It is unfilial, and tends to vitiate the motives which impel to a Christian's life by the mercenary idea of distinctive rewards and punishments. It tends to make the Christian profession but the best of several investments.

These intellectual questions concerning the *theory* of Providence pale, however, before the vivid sense of bewilderment at the concrete aspects of life. On the Sea of Galilee we see Jesus and the storm and the few Disciples, and hear the cry: "Master, carest thou not that we perish?" And the miracle that followed, we are willing to believe, was an intervention of Divine Power —a Providence, caring for and protecting its subjects. But what of the floods at Untontown this summer, of the steam explosion on our river a little while ago, of the dire loss of life at Wood's Run; of this terrible tilt with death and despair at Zug's mill? More lives at stake, but no averting Providence, and behold fresh graves, open wounds, and sufferers, &c., many-fold more than the fishermen in that boat of Galilee. "General laws and a special Providence" have had no better reconciliation than in the "Restatement" of Dr. Bellows.

It would be perfectly natural for God always and everywhere to interpose specially and at once, or in other words to work a special providence. But God wants men, and not machines, and so has us in a world of probation, where moral awards are not yet made. Man, therefore, is a denizen of two worlds. As to the present, we but know incompletely; as to the future—the world of realization—we know less. As to the *body*, we are subject to universal and common experiences; as to the soul, that for which the body is we are incompetent to judge. No man can be called happy till we see him in heaven.

In sudden calamities and public catastrophes we only see vividly and intensely what characterizes the daily round of human life. Man goes to sleep, and knows not if he will ever wake again. He labors day in and day out, but cannot tell whether he will reap; and whether if he reaps he will have vivacity to enjoy. He has keen competitions with men in business, and temptations from within. He finds himself in a world of confusion and strife, progression and retrogression; good men often poor, bad men often rich. The public sorrow and the private trial ought to drive men to seek help, light and life from the answering voice of the Infinite Father of all.

We may, however, discover and assign some reasons for exceptional and startling providences. There is a wonderful educational power in the crises of life. Communities and individuals are lifted up out of dead ruts and landed on the deepest verities of life and destiny and God. What may have been the purpose of this recent judgment or disaster? Primarily and always the relations of God's creatures to God's law, but specifically I believe to *destroy our overweening confidence in our own strength and our own attainments.*

How readily men repose in the confidence that they can control the powers of nature which they use. Science and art and invention go on conquering obstacles until the creature almost arrogates the attributes of the creator.

Look at the waters. What triumphs in navigation by wind and steam with wood and iron! But a score of recent wrecks and fatalities warn us of the limitation of our powers.

Look at the myriad fires of Pittsburgh —Vulcan's home restored, but many a fair city beside our own declares our inability to find it bad master as well as a good servant.

Mark the application of steam in ten thousand ways in and about our city. Where else so pure a firmament of fittings? and subjection of power as in steam and electricity? But the Ninth ward's mail mill will long attest its dire capacities for evil.

If a lightning stroke had struck Zug's mill all would have said, "An visitation of God!" But the intervention of second causes, even though the mistake or neglect of man, does not dispense with the superintending Providence of God. Let us learn the limitations of our security. Employers and employed must see to the use of means fitted to the end in view. Some years ago the manufacturers and mechanics of England, under Sir Wm. Fairbairn, the self-made and illustrious engineer, felt impelled to organize a "Boiler Protection Association," and it worked well. It sought to prevent and it provided for the consequences of explosions such as that of last week.

Let us learn the uncertain tenor of our life and the uncertain lease of our property.

Let us learn the imperative necessity of habitual faith—the faith that walks with God. We need faith in a world like this. The world is full of beauty and melody, the chamber of life and the felicities of home; but even while busily providing for all these and in the line of duty, the thunderbolt falls and we are gone to our final account. He prepared for faith for love and home become when they may. What other view will give peace and faith, comfort and hope? None.

The aspect of Providence may be as we have sung—"mysterious." We only see one side. Last week there was given me a beautiful painting—a piece of American scenery. I saw it first in a rough case, on the wrong side, and saw but a confused medley of threads and blurs. On the other side the gilt lake reflecting its margin of sand and shadows of forest life; its rocky rim, its sky of azure, its moving life,—a thing of beauty and a joy forever. Up there, on the right side of life, all will be well.

Brethren, I want just now a vindication of the doctrine of Providence—"Thou hast made provision in thy goodness for the wants of the poor." Let us see if His seed sown in your hearts will yield now a hundred-fold increase.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Vernon.

Rev. Dr. Vernon, of the North Avenue M. E. Church, also discussed the subject in the presence of a large audience last evening. He first generalized on the subject of great disasters, and showed how that while it could be said at times that God sent them as a special punishment for special and notorious sin, it could not be said that every great disaster was sent of or directed by Providence. When God did consult a disaster for sin it was so clearly marked that men could make no mistake in reading the lesson aright. The speaker instanced a number of Scriptural cases to illustrate this idea, such as the deluge, the total destruction of Sodom, the suffering of the Israelites in certain instances, but these, he contended, were only brought about by sins so flagrant that they must be met with quick punishment to teach the world the awful abhorrence of sin entertained by the Daity. Among these instances of God's special displeasure which He fearfully made manifest as a striking incidence to place our civil war—a national disaster brought about from our tolerance of the terrible sin of human enslavement.

The speaker next held that some of these disasters were permitted by Providence, though not sent of Him, to teach some vital lessons in other directions. These were not brought about because of sin, but were controlled by other circumstances. The affliction of Job is certainly a case instanced as a case in point where no sin had been committed, and yet where suffering came upon a saint to give to the world an example of Christian integrity that would shine as an example throughout all future generations. Among the great calamities coming under this head—that of those permitted for some wise purpose—the speaker mentioned the Chicago fire, the Boston fire, amidst the Allegheny fire, and flood, and the other disasters by explosion which have marked our local annals within recent years. He classed among these the late explosion. The lessons which the reverend gentleman drew from this latest calamity were, first, that we ought to teach men with increased force the importance of taking the greatest care where human life was involved. It would not do to ascribe calamity resulting from men's mistakes or carelessness perhaps, to one of the "mysterious dispensations of Providence." If a locomotive engineer drove his engine over a bridge that he knew or feared was insecure, he could not charge the subsequent wreck to anything but his own recklessness. So it was in every relation of life. Men should learn the sacredness of human life, and where danger was apprehended should never rest without taking extraordinary precautions. The second lesson taught was the need of a preparation for death. It might come at any time. All human forethought might be used, and yet accidents would happen. Of such a case we happened in this case. The dart was likely to strike at any time and any where. The turning over of a lamp wrought death and destruction in Chicago. A peaceable citizen is walking the streets of Boston, all unconscious of danger, and a drunken ruffian suddenly sends a bullet which might yet result in loss of life. The workman goes to the mill full of life and is brought home in a few hours dead and mangled almost beyond recognition. So death comes suddenly at times, and it behooves all to heed the warning: "Prepare to meet thy God." The last lesson taught was that of human brotherhood. Even the most selfish nature could not but be thrilled with sympathy for the sufferers from this calamity. The great heart of humanity was touched by such a tragedy. Men's nobler natures were stirred to sympathy. So sometimes these calamities taught men the lesson of universal kinship. Such suffering caused universal sorrow, and brought men nearer together. It was a valuable lesson, which men in the strifes of life sometimes needed to learn.

The speaker then closed with an earnest appeal for a liberal collection for the Relief Fund in aid of the sufferers. The response, judging from a view of the baskets, seemed to be quite liberal.

"The Ninth Ward Wailing."

Rev. W. H. Gill, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, at the corner of Lacock and Anderson streets, Allegheny, delivered a very effective and eloquent sermon yesterday morning before a large congregation, in reference to the late explosion at Zug's mills. His subject was, "The Ninth Ward Wailing." After the opening hymn and prayer, the minister read the morning lesson commencing with the thirty-sixth verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Mathew:

"But of that day and hour knoweth no man, no, not the angels of heaven, but my Father only."

"But as the days of Noah were, so shall the coming of the Son of Man be."

"For as in the days that were before the flood they were eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage, until the day that Noah entered the Ark."

"And knew not until the flood came, and took them all away; so shall also the coming of the Son of Man be."

"Then will two be in the field; the one shall be taken and the other left," &c.

Rev. Gill took for the text of his discourse a selection from the fifth verse of the eleventh chapter of I Samuel, "What aileth the people that they weep," and he built upon it a strong argument on the necessity of being prepared for death at any moment, and an eloquent appeal in behalf of those who have been left by the catastrophe without their natural protectors. He said that it was unnecessary for him to recount the particulars of the explosion because they were doubtless as familiar to those in front of him as they were to him. He was sitting in his study on Thursday morning, when the casement of the window was shaken and the window shutter thrown back against the building by a concussion that he then thought was somewhat singular. He knew it was not produced by a gust of wind, but as he was deeply engaged in the investigation of an interesting subject he soon let it pass from his mind. A few hours later he learned that the gates of eternity had unexpectedly swung open, and that half a score of men, cut off in the pride of life and in the strength of manhood, had passed through them to the never ending life beyond. Hardly had the school bells rang, summoning their blithesome and happy children to the duties of the schoolroom, when the bell of eternity sounded the call for them to render an account in another world. Were they all prepared? That was a question he could not answer. The speaker drew an eloquent picture of the woe and misery worked by death, and warned his auditors to avoid by immediate preparation the chances of being taken away unexpectedly. When the workmen in the mill went to their labors on Thursday morning doubtless light hearted and cheerful, they little thought that the eternal summons would come to them so soon and so quickly. Ned Burke was found at his post with his hand on the throttle of the engine. And so when death comes, urged the speaker, let every man and woman be found at their post of duty.

At the conclusion of the sermon the congregation dissolved, after singing

"The Lord is my Shepherd, I'll not want.
He makes me down to lie
In pastures green. He leadeth me
The quiet waters by."

THE CAMPAIGN.

Local Political Notes—Meetings in and About the Cities—Grand Demonstration at Oakdale.

Some malicious scoundrels entered upon Mr. R. H. Smith's premises in the Sixteenth ward and broke the top off his fine pole by pulling at the flag rope. The pole was originally one hundred and thirteen feet tall, and it is thought to be the oldest one in the State still standing, having been raised during the first Lincoln campaign.

A DEMOCRATIC ERRETT CLUB.

A meeting of Democrats was held in the reception room, Municipal Hall, Saturday evening, for the purpose of forming an "Errett Club." The meeting organized by calling Mr. D. McBride to the chair and appointing Mr. John Hines secretary.

On motion of Capt. John Dalzell, the following committee on resolutions was appointed: Messrs. J. McCloskey, Wm. Smith and Jas. P. O'Neill.

The committee reported a preamble and resolutions setting forth that Mr. Hopkins has not identified himself with the interests of the community, that as stockholder of the defunct Mechanics Savings Bank he failed to do his duty; that he is purse-proud and blue-blooded; that he opposed the admission of Nebraska to the Allegheny county bar; that he repudiates the St. Louis platform and voted for Speaker Kerr, and was in sympathy with the rebels. The resolutions are as follows:

Resolved, That while we believe that the best interests of the whole Union, at this time, demand a change in the administration, we cannot vote for James H. Hopkins for Congressman from this District, because we believe that his pretensions to the local interests and the entire manufacturing interests of the State are not safe in his hands.

Resolved, That we will cast our votes at the November election for Major Russell Errett, a man who has been in public life during the past generation; a man who has always been true to the industries of Pittsburgh and Pennsylvania, no matter what a number of carpet-baggers may say; and a man who, while honestly serving the public, has never touched one dollar of the people's money.

Resolved, That we will never consent to the election of a man to Congress who has neither in field nor camp, nor in the councils of this nation, the courage of his opinions.

On motion of Mr. H. Martin the preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The meeting then adjourned until next Tuesday evening at half-past seven o'clock, to assemble in the Reception Chamber of Municipal Hall.

AT OAKDALE.

The following arrangements have been made for the grand Republican demonstration at Oakdale Station, Pan Handle R. R., Tuesday, October 17th, 1876:

Grand Marshal—Geo. Y. McKee.

Adjutant General—Capt. Jno. W. Nesbit.

Chief of Staff—John Scott, of Robinson township.

Each division will appoint their own Line Marshals.

The following staff officers are appointed and will report at Armory Hall at 9:30 A. M.:

John De Haven, Jr., Finley township; Samuel J. Ewing, Moon township; John Hamilton, Crescent township; Erastus Edmundson, Robinson township; George Shaner, Bowes township; John McKnight, Charters township; Joseph Glenn, Scott township; —— Murray, Snowden township; Alex. Gilfillie, Upper St. Clair township; James Gray, Ewing, Collier township; Capt. Ralph White, Union township; Capt. Chris Steele, Mansfield; Johnson Campbell, South Fayette township; Jas. R. Kelso, South Fayette township; Matthew Borland, Cecil township, Washington county; Wm. Hoffman, Smith township, Washington county; Robert Geary, Robinson township, Washington county.

Formation—All divisions will form at 10 o'clock sharp, within one mile of Oakdale and await orders from headquarters.

The North Side Divisions on the road leading to Andrew Pierces. The East Side Division on the road leading to Walker's mills. The South Side Divisions on Ridge road, near Robert Campbell's wagon shop, and the West Side Divisions on the Valley road west of Noblestown.

Grand Marshal will be designated by red sash. His Chief of Staff and Adjutant General by white sashes and his Aids by blue sashes and Division Marshals will wear red, white and blue sashes, and regulate the insignia of their own staff.

The Grand Marshal and Staff will review the procession on the Fair grounds.

The largest Democratic demonstration of the campaign was held Saturday night on the South Side. The number in line was variously estimated at from four to eight thousand, and there were probably six thousand in line, over three thousand of them being boys, girls and clubs from adjoining counties. A train of eleven cars was run from Connellsville, for which the company received $75 per car from the county committee. Special trains were run on the other roads, but none of them from so remote a point as Connellsville. The column formed on this side of the river, and moved by the way of Smithfield street, and across the Suspension bridge to the South Side.

To Whom It May Concern.

In order that business men may be enabled to set their goods before the public, judiciously, Messrs. C. A. Cooke & Co., Advertising Agents, corner of Dearborn and Washington streets, Chicago, have published a Directory of all the newspapers in the United States that are of any consequence as advertising mediums, showing the dates of publication and the amount of circulation of each, giving the politics and class of classes among whom they circulate, with much other information, having an especial reference towards assisting advertisers in making an intelligent selection of only such as are adapted to their line of trade. And, by the way, having had business relations with Messrs. Cooke & Co. for several years, we know whereof we speak when we say that they are honest, intelligent, competent, experienced and reliable, and we cheerfully commend them to those who may desire to bring their trade before the purchasing community of the West or elsewhere.

Extra Excursion.

In consequence of the great demand for tickets on the Educational Excursion, Mr. Smythe has made arrangements for an extra excursion to the Centennial and to New York, on Thursday, the 19th inst. The fare will be $7 to Philadelphia and $9 to New York. Train leaves the Union Depot at 9:30 A. M. Tickets good until the 29th inst. This is probably the last chance and only opportunity to visit the Centennial, and should be embraced.

Did You Ever See Such Prices?

Why don't you buy Clothing at the Boston One Price Clothing House, No. 95 Smithfield street? Just look how cheap:

Boys' Overcoats	$3 to $10
Youths' Overcoats	4 to 12
Men's Overcoats	5 to 18
Pants	1 50 to 6
Suits	8 to 20

No better make, material or styles in the market.

Men's Rubber Half Soles, Tanners' Grease in small boxes, and French Kid Paste to blacken and soften all kinds of Kid Shoes, for sale by

C. H. DIETRICH,
160 Smithfield street.

A Good Meal

can always be had at Blair's, 39 Fifth avenue, at small cost. Business men especially will find this well-kept and popular restaurant the best place to visit for lunch or dinner. Centrally located, splendid service, large dining hall and attentive waiters, it commends itself to all diners-out.

Genuine French Blacking

and Shoe Brushes at C. H. Dietrich's, 160 Smithfield street.

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Record of the Proceedings in the Courts Saturday.

U. S. District Court.

(*Before Judge Ketcham.*)

D. A. McDonald, bankrupt, city. Hearing of exceptions to the exceptions to confirm action of Register's report, continued to the 18th inst.

H. C. Howard, and Cyrus Howard, bankrupts, city. Petitions for discharge presented and usual order made in each case.

Wible & English, bankrupts, Allegheny. Order made for sale of book accounts, &c.

Common Pleas No. 1.

(*Before Judges Sterrett, Stowe and Collier.*)

Meyer vs. Meyer. John C. Petty was appointed commissioner to take testimony.

Annie Harmer vs. Conrad M. Harmer. W. D. Porter was appointed commissioner to take testimony.

On the voluntary assignment of Ohio & Pittsburgh Milk Company, James B. Moore and William Dorner were appointed appraisers.

National Tube Work Employes' Co-operative Company made application for a decree of dissolution.

In the voluntary assignment of Knorr & Sons, the assignee's final account was confirmed absolutely, and Chas. C. Dickey was appointed auditor.

Trial List for To day.

People's Insurance Company vs. Kimmell.

McCreath vs. Bowen.

People's Insurance Company vs. Klyestenber.

Ferguson vs. McCaffrey.

Murphy vs. Reed.

Stanton vs. Aul.

New Kinnet vs. Agnew.

Dietrick for use vs. Kohrson *et al.*

Rosenberg vs. Falter.

Voelker vs. Howley.

Davis vs. Rink.

Connors vs. Eaton.

Sydney vs. Wilson *et al.*

Duncan vs. Hasenmeyer *et al.*

Schild vs. Rhodes *et al.*

Frederick vs. Mangold.

Common Pleas No. 2.

(*Before Judge White.*)

Lousia K. Miltenberger, by her next friend, vs. W. C. Miltenberger; libel in divorce. W. C. Beatty was appointed examiner to take testimony on the part of the petitioner, and report the same to the Court.

Uriah Walton applied for an order superseding the appointment of a Committee over John Walton, a lunatic. Order refused. He represents that he has been restored. This morning at 10 o'clock, was fixed as the time for a hearing.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Jno. Barnes. Rule granted on plaintiff and purchaser to show cause why the sale of property should not be set aside.

Elizabeth M. Fauth, by her next friend, vs. Wm. Fauth; libel in divorce on the ground of desertion. Subpoena awarded.

Trial list for to-day.

McKirdy & McGinnies vs. Ballentine, et ux.

Greenlee vs. City of Pittsburgh.

Scheffner vs. Same.

Bakewell, Pears & Co. vs. Cousin, administrator.

Quiller vs. Blessing.

Demuth & Co. vs. Weddell.

Provost vs. Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon R. R. Co.

Taylor et al. vs. Mitchell et al.

City of Pittsburgh vs. Kelley.

Donnelly vs. Frazier Bros.

Orphans' Court

(*Before Judge Hawkins.*)

Estate of John H. Young, deceased. Petition and order to mortgage real estate.

Estate of Wm. H. Bryson. Report of sale made.

Estate of Nancy J. Weller. Jas. Stevenson appointed guardian.

Minor child of J. R. McKee. J. S. Haymaker appointed guardian.

Estate of Daniel Pollard, deceased. Order to invest funds in hands of guardians.

Estate of Margaret H. Anderson. Petition for review.

Estate of John Koch. Order for sale made.

Alvene Benjamin, minor. D. H. Halsn appointed guardian.

Estate of T. H. Golding. Order extending return day of order of sale.

Estate of Oliver T. Burns. Order of sale made.

Henrico's estate. Decree of distribution made.

Estate of J. P. Nixon, deceased. Order substituting D. Z. Burchell as commissioner in the place of J. Little.

Pat. Donnelly. Commissioner's report and testimony filed.

Trimble estate. Time fixed for hearing on Saturday, 21st inst.

Estate of Samuel Bell, deceased. Answer of William B. Lea, executor, to citation, filed.

Criminal Court.

(*Before Judges Ewing and Kirkpatrick.*)

Jane Lowry, convicted of larceny, on oath of Georgie King, but recommended to the mercy of the Court, was sent to jail twenty-four hours by Judge Kirkpatrick. The articles were taken from the house in which defendant was employed as a domestic.

Joseph R. Bradley (colored), convicted of unlawfully cutting Henry Rahe with a razor, was sentenced three years to the Penitentiary.

W. C. McDonald, convicted of felonious assault and battery, in shooting his wife, was sentenced five years to the Penitentiary.

James B. Scott, indicted for malicious mischief in breaking a window and door belonging to Peter Perchment, was acquitted and the prosecutor directed to pay the costs.

(*Trial List for To-day.*)

Commonwealth vs.

Rachel Smith,	Mary Glenn,
Thomas Blake,	Annie Powers,
Mary Williams alias Holmes,	Harry Moore,
John Schem,	Lewis Hattonen,
Gottlieb Ganz,	Frank Sailor,
J. B. Scott,	Andrew Cella,
J. Waxter alias Reddy,	Juliet Rush,
Lizzie Coates,	Fred. Meyer,
Robert Tealand,	Sarah Bell,
Edward Kelly.	George Joyce,
	Francis Livingston,

Court Brevities.

THE jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. George Beilstein, indicted for larceny by bailee, after being out nearly two days, failed to agree and were discharged.

DR. PARKER, of Connellsville, who was indicted for using the U. S. Postoffice for committing a felony, was released Saturday by the U. S. authorities under the U. S. indigent act.

THE will of Rev. W. I. Howard, deceased, was filed in the office of the Register for probate Saturday. It bears the date of May 6, 1851, twenty-five years before Dr. Howard's death. The document seems to have been written by the decedent himself. All of the property, after his debts are paid, is bequeathed to his wife, Adelaide Howard, who is appointed sole executrix.

THE writ was issued on Saturday on the County Commissioners to show cause why they should not be held for contempt in neglecting or refusing to obey a writ of mandamus issued from the Court. Some time since the Commissioners refused to build a bridge over Bull creek in the borough of Tarentum, claiming that the borough should build it. The case was brought into Court and a mandam